THE TIMES
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Victoria Daily Times.

Only an Advertisement
To remind you that we are "ALWAYS OPEN,"
C. E. JONES, 38 Gov't St.
—P. P. P. P.—

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1894. No. 84

RINGS

Set with Diamonds (single and in cluster), Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, Opals and Pearls.

A large assortment of unset stones always on hand which can be mounted at short notice. Prices are AWAY DOWN at

CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S,
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Direct from the Manufacturer. The Latest Effects. Exclusive Styles. 4 Cases received this morning at

The Westside.

Over 90 different designs and makes in Jackets to select from. Over 60 novelties in capes—all different. This complete assortment for Spring and Summer wear surpasses anything we have ever shown.

Goods on Sale, To-Morrow, Wednesday.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Clearance Sale of Books and Stationery,

BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES.

Cloth Bound Books at HALF PRICE. School and other Books reduced.

J. JOHNSTON & CO., 77 Government Street.

Our Spring Goods Have Come

We have opened up some beautiful styles in TAN BOOTS AND SHOES. These goods are some of the best ever imported. Come and see. See and buy. You can't help it.

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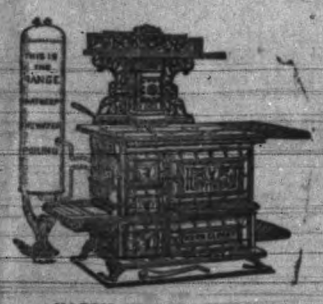

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Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

I.X.L.--The Best Steel Range Made.

WEILER BROS. Have Received

A Whole Carload Of Handsome OAK FURNITURE

Comprising Sideboards, Desks, Ex. Tables, Centre Tables, Cheffoniers, Hall Racks, Etc. Excellent Value, Best Finish, and these Goods are sure to please you.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Japanese Matting, Japanese Rugs and Skin Rugs. Stonewear, Refrigerators, Butter Crocks, Etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND—Gold Watch. Owner apply to W. J. Sutton, 36 Mason street. ap14-2t

WANTED—Situation in dining room by a young lady. Address 114 Fort St. ap4-1t

Creditors of Green, Worlock & Co.

Don't be fooled. Don't sign circulars. Tears of wronged widows plead for redress. Important information as to the causes of the Bank's failure are coming to light every hour. Act carefully.

CREDITORS.

There will be a full practice of the 'Mikado' this evening at the Victoria Theatre, at Eight o'clock sharp.

H. CUTHBERT & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

Are instructed by Mr. McPherson, who is giving up housekeeping, to sell by

AUCTION

—ON—

THURSDAY, APRIL 5th, AT 2 P.M.

At the residence recently occupied by Dr. Macnaughton Jones, cor. Courtney and Gordon streets, opposite the Douglas House, the whole of the desirable

Furniture and Effects,

Comprising solid oak sideboard, with large bevelled English plate back; solid oak extension table, 6 leaves; 6 high backed oak dining chairs, bed lounge in bronze and crimson plush, 2 wicker rocking chairs, tapestry carpets, solid polished oak arm chair, in pink plush and satin damask, 1 solid polished oak rocker in tapestry, 2 very fine steel engravings in oak and steel frames (Grace Darling and her Father, and Off Portland), 2 pairs Irish linen thread curtains, large British plate mirror, bevelled edge in gilt frame; oak centre table, skin rug, 2 wicker rockers, very fine Wilton pile carpet, about 40 yards, almost new, 2 hard wood sets with cheval glass Dominion wire mattress, woven wire mattress, hair mattress, wool mattress, toilet services, tapestry carpets, oak occasional tables, bedstead and mattress, large office desk, Winsome Banner heating stove, 2 pairs feather pillows, 2 pairs good blankets, spreads, very fine JEWEL COOKING RANGE, almost new; kitchen tables and chairs, dinner service and crockery, a large quantity of agate ware and cooking utensils.

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General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Parisian	April 14
Allan Line, Numidian	April 28
Dominion Line, Sarnia	April 21
Dominion Line, Labrador	May 5
Beaver Line, Superior	April 11
Beaver Line, Winnipeg	April 25

From New York.

Cunard Line, Aurania	April 10
Cunard Line, Umbria	April 14
White Star Line, Britannic	April 11
White Star Line, Majestic	April 18
American Line, Berlin	April 11
American Line, New York	April 18
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Spree	April 17
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Aller	April 21
Anchor Line, Circassia	April 14
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	April 21
Red Star Line, Waesland	April 11
Red Star Line, Friesland	April 18

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $23 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

Striking Pennsylvania Colliers.

Connellsville, Pa., April 4.—The expected outbreak of coke workers did not take place this morning, but a riot is feared at any moment. The strikers made demonstrations at some of the coke works to-day in the effort to get the men to strike. The strikers are preparing to march across the Youghiogheny river into the northern end of the region where men are waiting to join them. The deputy sheriffs say they will oppose the march. Both sides are armed and bloodshed is feared.

The Carolina Disturbance.

Darlington, S. C., April 4.—Everything is perfectly quiet. There is a possibility of trouble at the inquest over the two bodies to-day, but no one except those directly interested will be allowed to go near the place. Constables are expected to arrive here during the day. The citizens have pledged themselves that the constables will not be molested. Dorgon in his statement contradicts the assertions of Tillman, and declares the governor was misinformed.

Modern Surgery.

Flushing, L. I., April 4.—A delicate operation was successfully performed at the Flushing hospital on Monday evening by Drs. Hicks, Bloodgeon and Lawrence; on the twelve year old son of Peter Wilson, superintendent of the Flushing gas works. In July the boy became ill from an abscess that had formed between his heart and lungs. An operation was performed, but in November it became necessary to perform another. In this operation a piece of rubber tubing three inches long broke off and remained in the body. This stray piece of rubber has been the cause of considerable pain to the boy, and the third operation was decided upon and successfully performed.

Da Gama's Destination.

Lisbon, April 4.—The steamer Angolas sailed for Buenos Ayres to-day under orders to take the insurgent Da Gama and his officers, now on the Portuguese war ships, and bring them to Portugal.

GARDNER'S ANSWER.

President of the British Board of Agriculture

RETURNS A VERY DECISIVE REPLY

To a Deputation Wanting Canadian Cattle Slaughtered at Entry Port—He Says no Case of Infectious Disease Was Ever Traced to Imported Cattle.

London, April 4.—A decision in reference to the embargo on Canadian cattle is expected to-morrow, when Herbert C. Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, will receive a deputation urging that in every case animals be slaughtered on arrival.

As foreshadowed yesterday, a deputation from the chamber of commerce and royal agricultural society waited on the Right Hon. Herbert C. Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, to urge that the embargo against the importation of live cattle be maintained. Mr. Ackers, who was the principal speaker, declared that if Canadian live cattle were excluded altogether Great Britain would soon provide for the difference in the food supply. Earl Fortescue pointed out that the assistance of the government was only invocable against contagion, and not against competition.

Mr. Gardner's answer was decisive. He said the present law gave ample protection against disease, and the government would not throw fresh obstacles in the way of colonial trade. During the past ten years, he said, 1,500,000 head of live stock had been imported, but there had been no case reported of a home bred animal being infected from imported stock.

Mr. Huddart has been busy perfecting arrangements in connection with the proposed Canadian line of steamers, and now announces that he is ready to float a company whenever the Canadian parliament sanctions the subsidy proposed. The scheme is meeting with good success in the city, and the specifications of the steamers will be ready next week.

Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, and the Australian agents-general held a meeting to-day and prepared a united case which will be presented to Lord Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies, asking for Imperial aid for the proposed Pacific cable and the fast Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.'s line.

A Stack of Bank Notes.

New York, April 4.—In the sub-treasury yesterday afternoon a group of admiring officials surrounded a pile of paper currency, the dimensions of which were about thirty cubic feet. It represented $6,740,000, and was the money paid in by R. T. Wilson & Co., the Wall street bankers, for the bonds of the Cherokee nation, which were awarded to them after a long fight. It was not an easy matter to get this amount of currency, but the Union Trust company finally supplied it, and about 2 p. m. yesterday it was put in a cab and taken to the sub-treasury. Eight messengers were present to carry it from the cab into the building, and the sub-treasury officials began counting it after 3 p.m. It was expected that they would finish the count by to-night. The money is in all denominations, from $1,000 bills to tens. It will remain in the sub-treasury until the Cherokee nation demands the whole or part of it, and as the nation is not very large it will bring a comfortable sum per capita.

Alaska Boundary Survey.

San Francisco, April 4.—When the U. S. steamer Patterson leaves this port on April 21st she will have on board four parties from the coast survey bound for Alaska. These parties consist of surveyors and astronomers, who will devote themselves to making a survey of the boundary line between Alaska and British America. The surveys have been in progress for several seasons, and are now completed from the Arctic regions to Mount St. Elias. This year the work will be finished from this point south. Prof. Davidson, senior officer of the coast survey on the Pacific, says it is intended to have accurate surveys of the entire Alaska boundary ready for the commissioners by the first of October.

"Answer a Fool," Etc.

New York, April 4.—The following dispatch was sent to "General" Coxey on Monday:

New York, April 2.—General Coxey, commanding commonweal army, Allegheny City, Pa.: Upon what conditions will you take your army to South Carolina and check the arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of its executive? Answer is prepaid. George T. Thurner, Editor New York Recorder.

The following is Coxey's reply: Allegheney.—George E. Thurner, Editor New York Recorder. Sir: There are no conditions upon which I would do such a thing. We are not out for blood, but for bloodsuckers. We are going to Washington to get work for four millions of idle men, and when that is done our mission is accomplished. We are not Hessians nor idle adventurers out looking for a racket. We have a serious purpose. The hearts of the whole people beat in unison with ours. Except as citizens of a common country, we care nothing about South Carolina. Let her own people take care of their own affairs. Respectfully, J. S. Coxey.

Congressman Unseated.

Washington, April 4.—Hilborn, Republican member from California, was unseated by the house to-day by a vote of 170 to 13.

The Delights of Matrimony.

Lockport, N. Y., April 4.—Wm. Walker was indicted by the grand jury for failing to provide for his infant children. Thirty years ago Walker married a young woman in Clarion, Ohio. Four children were born to them and they were about to celebrate their silver anniversary when the quarrelled, and Walker secured a divorce, and with his four children came to Wilson, this county, to reside. There six years ago he married Anna Bruyare, and two more children were born to him. The two sets of children disagreed, and the relations between the couple became strained in consequence. They agreed upon terms of separation by which she was to take care of their two children; then he took the other children and returned to Iowa, where he became reconciled to his divorced wife. Walker came back yesterday and was arrested on the charge of being a disorderly person in failing to provide for his children and for abandonment. He is in jail.

DOMINION RIFLEMEN.

Election of Officers of the Association This Morning at Ottawa.

The Members—Agricultural Implement Men Protest Against New Tariff.

Ottawa, April 4.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association was held here to-day. Lieut.-Colonel Gibson was re-elected president, Lieut.-Colonel Prior was elected vice-president for British Columbia, Senator McInnes captain, and Messrs. Haslam and Mara were appointed council men.

The agricultural implement men are here in full force to-day wanting more protection than is accorded them in the new tariff.

In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir John Thompson said in the house of commons to-day that the government would ask parliament to ratify the French treaty.

Mr. Foster said in the house to-day that the government would ask parliament for $750,000 this session for the fast Atlantic service.

Quebec, April 4.—The election for mayor of Quebec took place at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. S. N. Parent, councillor for St. Valeri ward, and member of the legislative assembly for St. Sauvre, was chosen, a majority of the votes in the council being in his favor. The mayor-elect is a popular young advocate of this city.

St. John's, Nfld., April 4.—The political crisis in Newfoundland is about to come to a head. In the assemblies the revenue tariff bill or the supplies have not yet been passed owing to a state of affairs resembling a dead-lock, and there is intense excitement and much speculation regarding the outcome of affairs.

Montreal, April 4.—It was rumored to-day that the vacant chair of principal of McGill university had been filled. When spoken to this afternoon by a reporter concerning the matter Sir Donald Smith said: "I was not aware that the appointment had been made, nor am I aware that the position has been offered to any particular individual, and if any one knows anything about it I think I should."

In the house to-day, Tupper said that the catch of seals in Behring sea between 1885 and 1891 was 115,775, valued at $1,256,497.

Breckinridge's Bad Break.

Washington, April 4.—There was a sensation this morning during the cross-examination of Col. Breckinridge when he stated that he himself had filled up the certificate of marriage in Dr. Paxton's house; that he asked Paxton if it was necessary to say he had been twice before married, that Dr. Paxton replied, that it was not, and accordingly he stated in the certificate that he had been only once married. Further, that he and his wife went to the hotel Logerot and registered as William James Bell and wife.

Coxey's Army.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 4.—Matters were very quiet at the commonweal camp this morning. The Populist coterie managing the affairs of the army are very angry over the rough handling by the police of Marshal Brown. Orders were given to parade this afternoon.

Pittsburg, April 4.—Coxey's army are practically prisoners. The police will not let them parade or leave the ball grounds where the are encamped. Thirty men have been sent to the workhouse.

Honoring Kossuth's Memory.

New York, April 4.—Hungarian patriots in this city paid a tribute to the memory of Kossuth, whose body was placed in its final resting place to-day. The societies formed in Kossuth's country, marched to city hall park, where memorial services were held, singing hymns, and the tolling of the Columbian Liberty bell in the park 93 times, once for each year of Kossuth's age.

Savings Banks.

An important case for savings banks has just been decided in the supreme court of the State of New York. A man named W. R. Tobin, who had some money in the Manhattan Savings Bank, kept his passbook in a trunk in his room. Some one got hold of the book, went to the bank, drew out $930, and put the book back in the trunk. When Tobin found this amount charged on the book, he went to the bank, where the cashier showed him a receipt for it signed "William R. Tobin." Tobin pronounced this a forgery. The cashier told him that the man who had drawn the money had answered all the necessary questions as to the names of his father and mother and his birthplace. Tobin insisted on drawing his money, but the bank could not make good the $930, under its rule, which says that "officers and clerks will endeavor to prevent fraud on depositors, but all payments made to any person producing the proper deposit passbook shall be good and valid payment." Tobin sued the bank for the $930 and got a verdict. The bank appealed, and the General Term has decided that it must pay the money over again.

INDIGNANT IRISH.

John Redmond Addresses Parnellite Convention.

HE HURLS A MOST DISGUSTING CHARGE

At the Liberal Government—Insinuates They Are no Better Than Conservatives—Fearless Constitutional Agitation Urged—An Appeal for Funds Well Answered.

London, April 4.—The convention of the Parnellite section of the Irish party yesterday was attended by all the leading Parnellites and representatives of other associations of the Irish party. John Redmond in his speech declared the policy of the present government to be no better than would be pursued by Conservatives were they in power. He asserted that any further exercise of patience on the part of the Irish party was a weak and cowardly betrayal of the trust of their constituencies. He argued fearless constitutional agitation and an independence of action such as that pursued by Parnell.

A resolution declaring government had forfeited all claims to the confidence of Irishmen, and urging the Irish to do everything to bring about dissolution of parliament was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Redmond made an appeal for funds to maintain the Irish organs. A resolution was passed pledging the delegates to an endeavor to raise funds during the session.

A cable dispatch was received from the president of the Irish Independents in New York wishing the Parnellites Godspeed in the fight for liberty, and requesting them to draw on the treasury of the Irish Independents of New York for $5,000.

Italians Enjoying Liberty.

Syracuse, N. Y. April 4.—A mob of 300 Italians, carrying revolvers and clubs, created a riot here to-day by parading the streets and forcing imported laborers working for less than union wages, $1.50 a day, on a municipal contract job, to quit work. Except in one instance there was no resistance to their demands. A few stones were thrown, when the cheap laborers stopped work. The police and sheriff were called upon for protection. Work has been stopped in consequence on the city water works.

A Place for Pauncefote.

London, April 4.—It is said Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, will probably succeed Sir Edward Malet as ambassador to Germany at the end of this year.

The Pope Faints.

Rome, April 4.—Dispatches say that the Pope had a fainting fit yesterday which lasted half an hour. He has fully recovered, however.

Big Fire in Shanghai.

Shanghai, April 4.—One thousand buildings, large and small, have been burned here, and the fire is still raging.

Transatlantic Mail Time.

London, April 4.—In the house to-day it was announced that the government would furnish the information asked by Sir John Lang regarding the time occupied by the different lines of steamers carrying the mails.

The Valkyrie Going Home.

Liverpool, April 4.—Captain Cranfield and crew sailed for New York on the Majestic to-day to bring the Valkyrie to England. The Valkyrie will take part in the autumn regattas on the Clyde.

Wilhelm and Humbert.

Abbazia, April 4.—Emperor William of Germany will arrive at Pola on board the yacht Christabel on Friday, and proceed to Venice, where he will meet King Humbert of Italy.

Cholera in Poland.

Warsaw, April 4.—Cholera of a virulent type is raging in Czenstochow, Poland.

The Ill-Fated Minneapolis.

Mackinac, Mich., April 4.—Wreckage and life preservers of the propeller Minneapolis, which left here at noon on Sunday, are being picked up. It is believed she foundered during the gale last night.

Exercise.

All authorities that have treated on longevity place exercise, moderate and regularly taken, as one of the main factors of a long life. That there are many exceptions does not alter the fact that physical exercise is as useful in keeping one healthy as it is to prolong life. Good walkers are seldom sick, and the same may be said of persons who daily take prescribed amount of exercise. Exercise is both a preventive and a remedial measure. In my own practice I have seen a case of persistent transpiration that followed the least bodily effort, and which annoyed and debilitated the person at night—this being a condition left after a severe illness—disappear as if by magic after a day or two of exercise on a bicycle. Pliny relates that a Greek physician who took up his residence in Rome was wont publicly to declare that he was willing to be considered a charlatan if at any time he should ever fall ill, or if he failed to die of any other disease but old age. Celsus, in speaking of the same physician, observes that his faith in the benefit to be derived from exercise was so great that he had in a great measure abandoned the administration of internal remedies, depending mostly on hygienic measures and exercises. As an evidence of the correctness of his views, Pliny tells us that this physician lived to be a centenarian, and then only died from an accident.—Nat. Pop. Review.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Nakusp & Slocan Railway Company's Bill Read a Second Time After Debate.

A Long Afternoon and Night Session During Which the Bill is Debated.

APRIL 3.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Beaven presented a petition from Robt. T. Williams, respecting the binding of statutes. Received.

The resolution reported from the committee of supply were adopted.

Dr. Milne's amendments to the succession duties bill were taken up on the further consideration of the report on that bill. Dr. Milne said his amendments would make the bill the same as the Ontario act.

Hon. Mr. Turner objected to the amendments. The bill was a very liberal one and entirely different from the Ontario act.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the amendments should be given more consideration. The cost of living in British Columbia is much higher than in Ontario, and just when the bread winner is taken from the family the government proposed to make them pay a heavy tax. The amount exempt in the bill before the house is half of the amount exempt in Ontario. He knew of estates in the province thought to be worth a large sum out of which very little could be realized. People had told him that if the bill was passed they would invest somewhere else. To discourage this the bill should be made as liberal as the Ontario act.

Hon. Mr. Turner contended that the duty in Ontario is higher than in the bill.

Mr. Semlin held that the principle of the bill was wrong, so any modification of it he would support.

The amendments were lost.

Dr. Milne moved an amendment to exempt $100,000 left to relatives.

The amendment was lost and the bill was finally passed.

Hon. Mr. Beaven continued the debate on the second reading of the Nakusp & Slocan railway bill. The leader of the government tried to make it appear that the cost to the province would be less than by guaranteeing the interest only. But the attorney-general based his arguments on wrong principles. He (the attorney-general) held that the government could guarantee the bonds up to $25,000 a mile, or $925,000, the interest on which would be $32,000, and that if the government advanced $17,500 a mile for constructing the road, the interest and sinking fund would amount to little less than that. The government had no authority to guarantee the bonds at $25,000 per mile, so the attorney-general's line of argument fell to pieces entirely. The act of last year authorized the government to guarantee the interest on an amount sufficient to construct and equip the railroad up to $25,000 per mile. But if it did not cost $25,000 per mile they were to guarantee the interest on the amount that the road did cost. As a matter of fact the C.P.R. engineer said it would not cost the road at $17,500 per mile, but the C.P.R. said it would not cost more than more than $15,000, and some said it should not cost more than $12,000. At any rate the engineer's estimate was under the government's estimates. Yet the government said it would cost $17,500 per mile and they guaranteed interest on $25,000 per mile. Section 6 of the railway aid act, respecting the Nakusp & Slocan railway says: "The total amount of interest to be guaranteed by the government of British Columbia upon the whole of the line of railway in the case of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway company, shall neither exceed interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum upon the sum of $925,000 nor the cost to the said Nakusp & Slocan Railway company of the said railway enterprise, which ever shall be the smaller amount." If the government had obtained from the company a bond sufficient to carry out the obligations, the province would not be called upon to pay anything, as they could go on the bonds for the payment of the interest. It is true that the company had deposited $118,400, but the government had placed that in the general revenue and used it for paying wages and traveling expenses. It was also provided in the act of 1893 that the bill should not come into force until proclaimed by the Lieut.-Governor-in-council. The act was not proclaimed until August 18th, 1893. This date should be recollected, as the first agreement entered into respecting the Nakusp & Slocan Railway between the chief commissioner and the company was signed on August 9th. This was before the act was in force. He wondered that the attorney-general attempted to do something that he had no legal right to do. Anything done under an act that had not been proclaimed has no legal effect whatever. The act of 1893 authorized an agreement with the C.P.R., or some other company, for the running of the road. Acting under this the Nakusp & Slocan Railway company entered into an agreement with the C.P.R. on August 9th. This was also before the act was in force, so the agreement is not worth the paper it is written on. The act further said that certain things should be done under an order-in-council, but the attorney-general admitted that there was no such order-in-council; so there was no foundation at all for the scheme. And the house was asked to ratify the guaranteeing of both principle and interest on the bonds of the company. It looked as though the interests of the company were of more importance to the government than were the interests of the province. If the province was going to give the company the money to build the road, why could not the province obtain the money and build the road and own it, instead of building it and then handing it over to a number of private individuals? If there was any loss the province would have to stand it, while if there was a profit the members of the private company would pocket it. The government had assumed the authority to make an agreement, why could they not have assumed authority to build the road? They exceeded their authority in every way. If it was in the interest of the province to build the road and the province was putting up the money for the company, why could not the province own it? The members of the executive seemed to be more interested in what the bonds would sell at than the way in which the rights of the province would be guarded. All the agreements had been entered into by the members of the executive without obtaining the assent of the Lieut.-Governor to an order-in-council. The agreement by which all rights were assigned to the chief commissioner by the C.P.R. was signed before the bill was proclaimed and therefore had no effect. The act did not give the minister of finance power to endorse the bonds until they had been sold and the money had been placed in his hands to disburse for the construction of the road. The government did not say that the amount obtained for the bonds, about $925,000, had been placed in his hands, but that was the only condition under which they could be guaranteed. Section 13 of the act of 1893 says: "Notwithstanding anything in this act contained, the total amount of the said bonds which are or shall be issued by the said companies, at the request and with the consent of the company, may be sold and issued with the authority and consent of the minister of finance on such terms and at such price and at such time as the company, subject to the consent of the minister of finance, approve of; provided always that the purchase money and proceeds of the said bonds shall be paid to and be retained by the government of the province of British Columbia, in the place and stead of the said bonds until the company become entitled to receive the same on the certificate of the chief commissioner of lands and works from time to time, as provided by this act." All the government had the authority to do was to guarantee the interest on the bonds up to $25,000 per mile, or as much less as the road should cost. It was shown by the engineer's report that the road would not cost that amount, nor anything like it. The act of 1893 also provides that the bonds should be approved by the Lieut.-Governor-in-council, but there was nothing to show that they had even been submitted to the Lieut.-Governor-in-council. It was all very well for the government to pretend ignorance, but they knew the facts only too well. The whole transaction was illegal. The bill before the house proposed to authorize the government to guarantee bonds of the company which would cost the province about $39,000 a year. Why should the government guarantee the bonds of a private company to build a railway? The credit of the province was as good as the credit of the company. If they had to guarantee the bonds they should be able to build the railway. If a business firm had $600,000 with which to build a railway would they give it to some private individual and say, "Here, you build the road, and if there is any profit you keep it; if there is any loss we will stand it." It must require a lot of cheek for the government to make such a proposition to a deliberative body of men. The province was finding the money to build a road for a private company. The ministers were paid a large salary by the province, he did not know that they were being paid by the company. The whole transaction would not stand one moment's investigation. The attorney-general had had to condemn his own policy of guaranteeing the interest on the bonds of railways to commend the scheme before the house. When the proposition was first placed before the people the government said that it would not cost the province a cent, and the other day he spent several hours condemning the principle and told the legislature that they adopted it and were stupid for doing so.

Hon. Mr. Davie here offered Mr. Beaven a pamphlet containing his (Mr. Davie's) speech on the bill before the house.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he did not wish to read immoral literature. (Laughter). He was forced to listen to it sometimes, but he did not wish to place it among his other papers for personal perusal. The people were finding all the money to build the road and at the end of a certain time they were to be given the right to purchase 49 per cent. of the stock, the company holding a controlling interest. It was the essence of presumption to ask men to endorse such a scheme. It was saying to the company, "Here is the money to build the road, but we reserve the right to buy, after a time, 49 per cent. of the stock, leaving you the controling interest." If a man put his hands in the treasury (but it is empty now) and helped himself and then swent through town telling every one that he had looted the treasury, he would not think any less of him than he did of the government in this transaction. A more barefaced thing had never been done in any part of the world. Another peculiar feature of the matter was that the province had agreed not only to guarantee the bonds for the construction but also for the equipment of the road to the extent of $25,000 a mile. As a matter of fact the C.P.R. was equipping the road and using old rails at that. Still the government had agreed to pay for those rails the price of new rails delivered at Revelstoke. Perhaps his idea that the government should guard the interests of the province was an antiquated one, and that it was the duty of the government to look after the interests of the N. & S. and C. P. railway companies. No matter how good the members of the company were as citizens, the province would not hand over to them $647,000, with the understanding that if anything was to be gained they would benefit by it; that the province should take all the risk and that they should derive all the benefit. (Applause).

Mr. Sword thought the government would have answered the charge that they had exceeded the statute. The people of the province would endorse that statement. The attorney-general said last year that the interests of the province would be closely guarded before the guarantee was given, and that the guarantee would not be given until the road had been completed, although amounts could be advanced during construction. The attorney-general's statements in introducing the present measure were hardly in accordance with the facts. Supplies can be taken into the district as easily as they will be when the road is completed. What Kootenay wants is a competing system of railways, so that the miners will be given fair freight rates. In the interest of Kootenay and the province it would have been better to have the line built between Slocan and Kaslo. He pointed out the difficulty the house had had in securing information respecting the scheme, and even now the papers were not entirely satisfactory. The government had guaranteed the bonds to a larger extent than they had authority to do. A tender was put in at $20,000 in bonds per mile. There were some very extraordinary provisions in the specifications, which were modified in the contract without new tenders being called for. The bonds of the Nakusp & Slocan company should have been in a much better position in the money market. The attorney-general read a report that said the grades and curves on the road would compare with the C. P. R. That would not be saying much, as there were grades and curves on the C. P. R. that were for temporary convenience only. Last year it was understood that the province should assist the enterprise, not supply all the money to build the road. If it was necessary to do this the government should have reimbursed the company and taken the railway into their own hands. The more the question was looked into the more unsatisfactory it would appear. The province was supplying the funds and the company was to reap the benefit of any profits.

Hon. Mr. Turner contended that it was preposterous to say that the bonds should not be endorsed. If the railway pays well the 40 per cent. of the earnings which is to come to the province would protect the province against any loss. There were private firms that did business in the same way for a small commission. The firms take all the risks and none of the profit. With the scheme before the house there was a profit for the province in the development of the district through which the road runs. The cry when he first entered the house was to develop the province by building railways. Why the leader of the opposition had given a company half the land on the Island. That was the most liberal thing he had ever done and he honored him for it. He (Mr. Turner) might say that the leader of the opposition was being paid by opponents of the Nakusp railway. It was just as probable as was the statement that the government were being paid by the company. He contended that the cost of negotiating the bonds was as much included in the cost of construction as was the actual work done on the road. If the government had to pay the bonds they became the bond-holders and would take the line and have to the good the 40 per cent. of the earnings. He did not say that the principle was perfect, but they were "greenhorns" in the business. But nevertheless the government had succeeded in developing the country by railways.

Mr. Brown said there was still nothing from the government except the premier's

Mr. J. Alcide Chausse
Montreal, P. Q.

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speech on the introduction of the bill, and that was nearly a month old. The finance minister's speech was a fair specimen of that vague and general statement which the government was so fond of. They disliked nothing so much as to come down to facts and figures. It was ridiculous to contend, as the finance minister had contended, that it was better to borrow all the money a company asked for and give it to them than for the province to build the line itself. Turning to the speech of Mr. Davie, delivered last month, Mr. Brown said when we cut out from the premier's speech that part which was historical and that part which was prophetic, there was not a great deal left. He hoped the prophecies would prove to be more accurate than the history was. Mr. Davie had tried to make it appear that members on the opposition side of the house had heartily supported and approved of the government's railway policy. It suited his (Mr. Davie's) purpose to say that now, just as at other times it suited him to declare that the same members offered a factious opposition to everything the government proposed. The fact was that the feeling of uneasiness on the opposition side had found frequent and strong expression, but their anxiety for the development of the country had caused the expression to take the form of criticism of the government's methods rather than of direct opposition to their proposals—and that criticism had been more than justified by the premier's speech. In the immediate history of this deal, two or three points needed explanation. Look, for instance, at the eager feverishness displayed here, as contrasted with the cold neglect of the Chilliwack railway scheme. He would not estimate the relative importance of the schemes. It was sufficient that the Chilliwack railway scheme was a matter of vast importance to a populous and growing community, which was kept from full prosperity by the absence of the outlet which the proposed railway would give. All the province had been asked for was two per cent. on about a quarter of a million—a mere guarantee of interest to that amount—and it was certain that the road would pay from the start. The people were there and the business was there; there was no speculation about the matter. The house had granted the guarantee last session, but the government had refused to carry it out, and when the premier had spoken of the matter at Chilliwack, he told the people that he had merely put it off in order to do better for them. Now we were left to infer that nothing is to be done. It was strange to say the least of it, that a perfectly safe and sound scheme like the Chilliwack railway—where everything was plain, open and aboveboard—was refused the loan of the provincial credit—for, that was all, there was no risk of the loss of a dollar—from the same government which had rushed ahead with such haste to guarantee both principle and interest on a scheme, highly important no doubt, but still speculative to a degree. Coming back to Nakusp-Slocan, take an extract from the premier's speech, "He, Mr. Davie, pressed upon Mr. Van Horne to build the line. * * * He, Mr. Davie, then arranged with the Nakusp-Slocan railway company to build the road, and he, Mr. Davie, then concluded an agreement between the Pacific company and the Nakusp & Slocan." All this took place last summer, after the N. & S. Company had got a charter from this house, and the question seems to arise: In what capacity was "he, Mr. Davie," acting when he pressed upon Mr. Van Horne to build a line for which a company held a charter and then arranged with that company to build its own line? The question also arises, is this Nakusp company its own contractor? If it has given itself the contract, at figures mutually satisfactory, the chances are that there is a "good thing" in this business somewhere; and if it is not its own contractor, where does it come in? The province has already got the amount of the Dominion subsidy, and means to keep it; the province is to get the whole of the 40 per cent. of earnings and is to keep that. Therefore there was not a dollar in sight for the company. They probably disappear as the latest papers show us that the construction company is to pay all their expenses—and the province, of course, pays the construction company. Coming to the premier's figures of comparative cost of the two plans, and taking the accuracy of these calculations for granted, as far as the figuring was concerned, it would be seen at once that a dishonest comparison had been made. Interest at $25,000 per mile was figured at 4 per cent., while that on $17,500 per mile—the scheme recommended—was figured at 3 1-2, on the plea that the province could borrow money at that rate. Well, it could borrow at the same rate to pay interest under either plan, and the rate at which it could borrow made no difference in the amount it had to pay. The premier's introduction of this dishonest factor, taken in connection with the shuffling and evasion about papers presented, threw suspicion on the whole scheme. Before introducing this fancy calculation of compound interest at bogus rates, the premier had given a much more straightforward statement. He had told us that the question was between 4 per cent. on $25,000 a mile, less the Dominion subsidy, as a dead payment which purchased nothing, and 6 per cent. on $17,500 per mile, less the Dominion subsidy, with a railway to the good at the end of the term. A statement on these lines was what the people wanted. Fancy calculations about compound interest might be very interesting to some people, but the great majority wanted to know just what amount per annum was to come out of their pockets. The statement he had just referred to would have been correct had the fact that the province can get money at 3 1-2 per cent. been taken into account. As we were to pay a higher rate for the whole amount guaranteed—including the amount of the Dominion subsidy—we lost the difference in interest on the latter amount, and under the principle and interest plan, where the sinking fund would make the annual charge 6 per cent., the loss would, of course, be larger. This was aside from the chance of profits. He hoped those would be large. It was said we had the railway at the end of the term, but an examination of the agreements would show that the line was calculated to wear out just about the time the guarantee would run out, and the lessees were not to make good ordinary wear and tear. Reverting to the question he had asked, "Where did the company come in?" he thought the whole affair bore a very suspicious aspect. One day the premier represented himself as the chief agent and negotiator of the whole affair—the next, he answered a lot of important questions about the enterprise in the words, "I do not know, neither did I enquire." Then he had given the house a rose-colored calculation founded upon palpably dishonest data. Couple these things with the evident reluctance to afford information, and the many and emphatic statements of men who had seen the work, and the grounds of suspicion were plain enough. He, Mr. Brown, had a statement which showed that somebody stood to clear a quarter of a million on the line, if it never earned a dollar. Even aside from these suspicious circumstances, it is quite plain that the province would have gained largely, both directly and indirectly, by building the line itself. As for the statements presented, they are ex parte, and so made up of supposition and hearsay, that they are of little value. For instance, the statement as to the men composing the construction company is an affidavit that somebody told somebody that so-an-so formed the company. It was easy to prove anything in such a fashion as that. Mr. Brown then reviewed the acts and utterances of the government in the matter, and said that when these were coupled with the strong statements published in the papers, and the assertion of engineers who knew the line, to the effect that it was not costing within at least $4000 per mile of the amount guaranteed, one was forced to one of two conclusions: Either the government had managed matters in such a way as to give some individuals a chance to make a large illegitimate profit out of the railway, or else they had been so ignorant and so careless that certain men had made cat-spaws of them for their private advantage. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Vernon said there had been no objection to the act passed last year, and if that bill had been carried out there would be nothing said now. But the government made a better bargain, one that would save money for the province. The government had done as they did at the suggestion of London financiers. The people all over the province and the C. P. R. pressed the government to take steps to have the road constructed. The C. P. R. said if the government had the Nakusp road constructed, they would construct their road from Revelstoke to Arrow Lake, so that the government in acting as they did had the Nakusp road built and were instrumental in having the Revelstoke and Arrow Lake line built. When the line was completed the ores could be brought to the coast and sent around the Horn to Swansea for smelting for less than the ore could be sent to the United States. The matter had been looked into by the government and the C. P. R. before anything was done. The C. P. R. were not in the habit of rushing in and leasing every road that the government wished to build. There was no question about the road being a good one. The opposition must have seen by the correspondence that the road was a first-class one. The only question was, did the road cost too much. The government was not building the road, although they were contributing largely to it. But it must be remembered that the company obtained the charter from the Dominion government at considerable expense. It was not to be expected that the government would, if they could, step in and take the charter away from the company.

The debate was adjourned until 8 o'clock.

Mr. Grant presented a petition signed by 700 citizens asking that the clause to close barber shops on Sunday be struck out. The petition was received.

The house rose at 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Hon. Mr. Vernon continued the debate on the Nakusp & Slocan Railway bill, emphasizing the arguments he advanced before recess in support of the measure. The government had proved their assertions by sworn statements made by responsible men. The assertions made by the opposition were mere hearsay. It was true the C.P.R. engineer had said the road could be built for $15,200 a mile, but it must be remembered that he calculated that it would cost the C.P.R. that. Other companies could not build the road as cheaply as the C.P.R., as the C.P.R. had their own engineers and rolling stock and could transport their own material. The objections of the opposition had resolved into the statement that the government had paid more for the road than they should. But after perusing the correspondence they must believe otherwise. The general opinion was that the government had acted in the best interests of the province and had made a better bargain than provided for in the bill of last year.

Mr. Cotton said the speeches of the chief commissioner were always enjoyed although he could not agree with him. Mr. Vernon had fallen into the same route as his colleague, viz., that the opposition had some motive for opposing the bill. It was quite competent for the opposition to disagree with the government. In introducing the bill of last year the premier had promised that if the power was left in the hands of the government to aid the railways, every safeguard would be placed around the schemes and no responsibilities would be assumed by the province. The premier made a trip to Kootenay and decided that the railway was needed immediately. From the way the bill was introduced last year one would have thought that that trip was unnecessary. In July last year the C.P.R. engineer reported on the cost of the road which gave the government an idea of the cost, after which there was a blank of several months. It was not necessary to make insinuations, the people could judge of the scheme on the facts. The C.P.R. engineer had estimated the cost of the road at $15,200 per mile, which Mr. Abbott said was a liberal estimate, although 15 per cent. should be added for contingencies. It was advanced by Mr. Vernon that the estimate of the C.P.R. engineer as to the cost of the building of a road by the C. P.R. should not be taken as a basis of the cost to other companies. You may be sure that the engineer would make a liberal estimate of the cost of the road, as if it cost his company more than his estimate his position would not be worth much. He had no doubt that the engineer's estimate was a liberal one. Extraordinary provisions were placed in the specifications for the construction of the road, one of which was that there should be a cheque of $118,000 enclosed. This is a very large amount, so no wonder there were very few tenders and that only one contractor complied with the specifications. If new tenders had been called for under the new conditions which did away with the necessity of depositing the enormous cheque the tenders would have no doubt been very different. If the government had looked after the matter propery they would have seen to it that new tenders were called for under the new conditions, which would decrease the amount that the government would have to guarantee. Until the government had shown the house more facts and figures the opposition would continue to hold that the government had not properly protected the province for the amount that they had made the province responsible for. He contended that if the matter had been properly attended to nearly $200,000 could be saved. The necessity for contractors to deposit $118,000 had prevented many contractors from tendering. The present contractor had decreased his tender from $25,000 a mile under that condition to $17,500 a mile under the new conditions. The 2 per cent. sinking fund for 25 years would not pay the amount as the premier had said. If the railway was to be all the premier said it would the province would never get it as the company would pay their interest and have a lot left. There was no provision to bind the C.P.R. to leave the road in proper condition when their lease is up. A couple of streaks of rust on rotten ties may be left. The government was allowing the matter to be carried on in such a way that the road would cost more than it should. New rails could be delivered on the ground for $32 a ton, while the C.P.R. was charging the government $40 for second hand rails. This was quite a large item by itself. If the government had found it necessary to change the arrangements provided for in the act of last year they should have changed the details to conform to the new conditions. If it was proposed to subsidize railways as the government had done in this case, the province might just as well own the roads. As far as he could see ten persons had put up $3,000 apiece as a guarantee fund, which they would have returned to them with what ever profits were derived from the work done with the money provided by the government. After the province had built the road, the company in their magnanimity say the province may have 40 per cent. of the stock if they pay for it. The government had been careful not to explain why they had not treated the Nicola and Chilliwack railways the same as they had treated the Nakusp company. The premier told the people of the interior and Nanaimo that the government had a comprehensive railway policy, but it had not made its appearance in the house as yet. If the province finds all the money to build the railways and takes all the risks the province should receive all the gains. If the Nakusp and C.P.R. companies make $100,000 or more they have a perfect right to it, but the people look to the government to protect them. The government had not acted prudently nor had they made a good bargain for the province. (Applause.)

Mr. Hall spoke in answer to Mr. Cotton and in favor of the bill.

Mr. Grant thought the government had done just what they should have done and he did not think the province would lose anything. In fact he thought the government did not do enough in the way of encouraging the building of railways. The road could not have been built at a cheaper rate.

Mr. Booth said it was necessary that a railway should be built in the district through which the Nakusp & Slocan railway runs. He commended the government for changing their railway policy and following the plan that they had pursued. He did not think any fault could be found with the government for not proceeding with the Chilliwack road. The fact that the C.P.R. had undertaken to run the road for 60 per cent. of the gross earnings was a guarantee that the province would not be called upon to pay anything.

Hon. Mr. Davie wanted to make a second speech, but Hon. Mr. Beaven objected unless every member was given the same opportunity.

Mr. Speaker—I will not allow any member to speak twice.

Hon. Mr. Davie—You all want to speak twice, ten against one.

Mr. Cotton—Why, are you the only member of the government? You have got three members to every opposition member.

The bill was read a second time by 19 to 10, Mr. Grant voting with the government.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Sword's motion to refer to a select committee, the bill to authorize the granting of a crown grant of the townsite of Three Forks, was taken up.

The motion to refer the bill to a select committee was negatived and Mr. Brown continued the debate on the second reading. He did not think it was proper legislation to provide that a crown grant should be issued two months before the regular time. The statute books could be filled with such legislation. The growth of the town could not be seriously impeded by waiting two months for the issuance of the crown grant. He would feel uncomfortable if he found that on exparte statements he had deprived somebody of their rights.

Hon. Mr. Vernon explained that the bill had been left on the order paper for over a month to allow any rival claimants to protest against it, which not one had done. There were no public or private rights affected.

The bill was read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Davie rose to a question of privilege. In the Times on Monday evening there was published an extract from a leading article from the News-Advertiser, which said that in 1892 when the Twin cities railway bill was before the house, the attorney-general argued as the chief reason for refusing to grant a second company a charter, the fact that the company which had already constructed a line had neither asked for nor received any aid from the province." Mr. Davie said that was entirely false.

The report on the bill to authorize certain dyking and drainage works in the district of New Westminster was adopted after the bill had been amended.

The Hall's mines bill was partly considered in committee and the house adjourned at 11:50.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Hon. Mr. Davie—On Thursday: To ask leave to introduce a bill intituled, "An act to amend the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital act, 1890."

QUESTION TO BE PUT.

By Mr. Kitchen—On Thursday: 1. Is it the intention of the government to do anything to redeem the premier's promise made at Chilliwack in regard to the Chilliwack railway? 2. On what grounds did the executive decline to carry out the legislation of last session regarding the Chilliwack railway?

Mrs. Languish—"Tired! Oh, so tired all the time!" Mrs. Smart—"Well, so I used to be until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a spring medicine, and now I don't know what it is to have that tired feeling. Try it, my dear; only be sure and get Ayer's."

CONSUMPTION AVERTED.

The Experience of a Nova Scotian Lady—Her Friends Thought Her Going Into Consumption—Now That Dread Possibility Was Averted.

Some time ago, says the Annapolis, N.S., Spectator, we felt it our duty in the interests of the public to make known a remarkable cure in Clementsport through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Since then other cases have come to our knowledge, the most striking of which is perhaps that of Mrs. Osmond Dunn, of Greywood, who was generally supposed to be in consumption. It has been freely rumored that Mrs. Dunn has had wonderful benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. One inquiry we found that Mrs. Dunn's case was exactly as reported. She had formerly been a healthy woman, but for many months past had been sick, her friends fearing that her recovery was not possible. Her appetite had almost entirely failed, her condition was constantly growing worse, and it was feared that consumption had laid its hold upon her. Medicine after medicine was tried, but to no avail, and hope almost began to vanish. Mrs. Dunn had read in the press of the numerous cures resulting from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last she determined she would give them a fair trial. Before the first supply was finished Mrs. Dunn began to find relief, and determined to continued the treatment. The result has been something marvellous. From a frail, sickly person, she is now the embodiment of health. Prevented by her illness from going out, even to church, Mrs. Dunn is now able to go anywhere necessity requires. Mrs. Dunn has so great a faith in this public benefactor—Pink Pills, that she recommends them to all her friends.

Consumption and all chronic maladies may be averted by keeping the blood in a pure and healthy condition, and in no other way can this be so easily accomplished as by the judicious use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which stand far in advance of all other remedies as a blood builder and nerve tonic. At this season of the year, when even the most robust constitutions are in a more or less enervated condition as the result of indoor confinement during the winter months, a course of treatment with Pink Pills will be found of the greatest benefit. Sold by all dealers, or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents per box, or $2.50 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. See that you get the genuine, every box bearing the company's trade mark on the wrapper.

The Tercentenary of Palestrina.

Victor Hugo, in his "Les Rayons et les Ombres," has some verses, which may be thus translated into plain prose. "Powerful Palestrina, old master, old genius, Father of Harmony, I salute you here; for like a great river from which human beings drink, all this music has flowed through your hands! For Gluck and Beethoven have sprung from your stock and have been nourished by you! For Mozart, your spa, has found on your altars that new lyre before unknown to mortals, which in the Sixteenth Century was touched by your sonorous fingers." These rhetorical phrases of Hugo tell the truth.

The 2nd of February, 1894, completed three hundred years since Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina, comforted by the spiritual ministrations of Saint Philip Neri, rendered his spirit to God. He died on the festival of the Purification of the Virgin, for which the composer had written some very excellent music a little time before. All the musicians, composers, singers, and instrumentalists in Rome were present at the funeral and tradition says that more than six thousand persons followed the corpse to the place where it was laid in the Chapel of Saint Simon and Saint Jude of the Basilica Vaticana. There the bones reposed for ten years, when they were transferred to the crypt under the altar dedicated to those apostles, and there they remain to this day. Palestrina was not unworthy of these honors. He belonged to the age of Leo X., and was one of that splendid company of scholars and artists who composed the court of the Magnificent Pontiff. The Life of Palestrina fills two large quartos, published in 1828, by the Abbe Baini, chapel-singer and director of the chapel which had been rendered illustrious by the name of Pierluigi. The admiration in which his contemporaries held him continued to increase through the centuries, and all the great composers since his time have paid homage to his genius. Notwithstanding this, many persons, even in our day, are ignorant of what is his just due. These persons think that he is rated as highly as he deserves, when recognized as the restorer, the preserver of religious music. Pierluigi was more than a restorer, he was a creative genius, and, as Fetis, that high authority on music, says, was the creator of the only kind of church-music which is suitable to its subject. The great, the capital importance of the music of Palestrina is not in the least altered by the fact that it is, in general, difficult of execution, and thus cannot be popular. Founded on consonantal harmony, and thus restricted to the restrained and elementary modulations of the relative tones, this music has a particular fascination for every one who has an appreciation of music. All the affinity of the consonantal chords which succeeded each other are made to serve the melodic design, and give rise to a constant succession of beauties. The music is absolutely free from everything that suggests the passions of the flesh. Severe and solemn, utterly without profane mixture, the noble strains remain eternally beautiful, because they are founded upon that which does not change, which must be welcome as long as the human mind and human nature continue what they are. The music is antique, but it is of that antiquity which knows not old age. Three hundred years from his death, everywhere throughout the civilized world the praises of the consummate artist are chanted. The nation that gave him birth, in the midst of the misery which torments her, is comforted by the thought of the glory conferred on her by her illustrious son.—Nuova Antologia, Rome, February.

Influence of the Mind Upon the Body.

J. E. Weaman, M.D., in the Eclectic Medical Journal says:

In Mr. Warburton's work on Egypt he describes his experience with a famous magician of that country. He, being sent for, came to Mr. Warburton's hotel to give him an exhibition of his skill. The magician calls a boy from the street, and makes a mysterious mark upon the palm of his hand, requesting him to look steadfastly upon the mark. This the boy did captible to the influence, was soon in a semi-mesmeric condition, the object of the mysterious mark on the palm of the boy's hand being the means of putting the boy in a passive condition. The magician now requested Mr. Warburton to call up whom he wished, and stated the boy would see him. Mr. Warburton called for the late Lord Derby: The boy instantly cried out: "Here he is! I see an old man, with spectacles, lying on a couch, having on a long black robe." Mr. Warburton next called for the late Lord Nelson. The boy said: "Here he is! I see a soldier with one arm." After calling for several others, the boy minutely described them, to the astonishment of Mr. Warburton and his friends.

Now the trick consisted in getting the boy to suspend his thinking faculties, so that he would become in a semi-mesmeric condition, and thus be in sympathy with the mind of Mr. Warburton when he called for the different individuals. The boy saw in a kind of vision the very picture that was passing through Mr. Warburton's mind when he called for these individuals. This is a high development of a clairvoyant condition.

ALL SORTS.

The flood of stories which has been let loose on the press concerning the oddness and eccentricities of the late Hans von Bulow recalls the fact that nearly all musical geniuses are eccentric and irritable and do and say odd things. Paganini, for giving an audience a bit of his mind once, had to fly for his life. In Ferrara he had asked a dance to fill in the time between two solos with a dance. The audience applauded, only somebody in the gallery whistled. When Paganini came on he announced that he would give some imitation of different birds, which he did. But before he finished he advanced to the footlights and pronounced some marvellous "hee-haws" on his violin. "That's for the whistlers," he said, and the gallery, furious, dashed downstairs, broke into the orchestra, climbed on the stage and Paganini fled out of a back door and left Ferrara there and then to save himself from an infuriated mob.

Verdi, who in Paris was known as "the bear" through his rough manners, went to the opera to superintend his "Vepres Sicilieunes." The orchestra did not arrive just at the appointed time, whereupon the maestro put on his hat and left the theatre and Paris then and then. Hans Richter, when in London conducting his band, which had got careless, shouted out, "We are not in a republic here; will you take your own movement or mine?" and he has been known on several occasions to snatch the instrument out of the performer's hands, violin or horn or whatever it maybe, and show what he wanted. Once at Munich a tenor failed to appear at rehearsal, whereupon, handing his baton to Hans von Bulow, Richter climbed over the footlights to the stage and sang the whole part from memory without a mistake either in words or music.

Penny-in-the-slot electric lamps have come into use on the London underground railways. It is two years since the first experimental lamps were put on a few trains. Since then arrangements have been made to fit the lamps to all the trains and the work is now complete. There are four lamps in each compartment. The ordinary light is usually insufficient. A penny put in the slot obtains electric light which lasts half an hour. If more light is wanted another penny must be inserted. The lamps are placed at the back of the seat so as to throw the light on the book or paper.

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"All run down" from the weakening effects of warm weather, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not put off taking it. Numerous little ailments, if neglected, will soon break up the system. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now, to expel disease and give you strength and appetite.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

MONEY FOR YOU

The D. L. Emulsion.

If taken in time it will cure most severe cases of Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, or chronic irritation of Throat or Lungs.

THUS YOU SAVE a heavy doctor's bill, loss of wages, much discomfort.

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Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

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JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
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GEO. W. FUGGLE,
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Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

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SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUWIN, jal3 Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fel3

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jal3 C. DUDLIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER and QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communications the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy29 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 126, R.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited.
R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe n.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend.
E. PFEIFFER, K. of R. S.

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B. C. Pioneer Society.

NOTICE.

At the next regular monthly meeting of the Society, on Wednesday, the 4th of April, 1894, a motion proposing to fix a day for decorating graves of pioneers of British Columbia will be considered. Full attendance of members is requested. By order.
ALLAN GRAHAM,
Victoria March 15, 1894. President.

$50 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons destroying or injuring the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. j24

AMUSEMENTS.

Young Ladies' Military Drill
WITH
INTERESTING PROGRAMME,
VICTORIA THEATRE
Friday Night & Saturday Matinee,
April 6th and 7th.

TICKETS, $1.00; Matinee tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents, including reserved seats. General admission, Matinee, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

Seats reserved beginning Monday, April 2nd, at Jamieson's Bookstore. ap12-5t

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework to go north. Apply 9 King's Road, between 9 and 12 a.m. ap13-3t

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 25cts. 2 to 3 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, free. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Nurse girl. Apply at Balmoral Hotel. ap12-4t

WANTED—A man with some capital to purchase half interest in a valuable property, selling stock, and the business carried on on the premises. Must devote his time to the business; none other wanted. Address, P. O. box 224, Victoria. m29-1w

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. j6sm&w

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WANTED—A practical job compositor from the East, acquainted with all kinds of railroad and commercial work, desires a position in a book and job office in or around the city of Victoria, B. C. Will be at liberty about May 20th, 1894. Sober and reliable. Address J. P. P., this office. ap13-1w

FOR SALE.

THOROUGHBRED BERKSHIRE BOAR—(Registered) 1 yr. old, Snell's stock, for sale; also, heavy farmer's express wagon and one-horse cultivators. A. Martin, Sluggett Postoffice, Saanich. ap13 4t

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ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior Street, James Bay. fel9

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. 13-tf

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WANTED—A furnished room with or without board, overlooking the sea. "V." Times office. mar26-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Saddle horse with good paces and manners. P. O. box 186. ap13-4t

FLOWER SOCIAL at Sir William Wallace Hall next Thursday, April 5th. Gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies, free. Each lady asked to bring two flowers and one envelope. ap13-2t

HOUSE WANTED—Within about half a mile of the Postoffice; 7 or 8 rooms; must be comfortable, with modern conveniences, etc. Address, giving particulars and stating rent expected, to "Visitor," Times office. mar 16-1w

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TO THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA:

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I have had extended experience in this business in London, Eng.

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I claim your patronage, ladies and gentlemen, for the reason that it shall be my earnest endeavor to conduct this establishment on strictly first class principles. Trusting the same will meet with your approval and support, I have the honor to be, ladies and gentlemen, your obedient servant,

DONALD F. MacDONALD,
Late Hammam Baths, Jermyn St., London, England. mar31-1m

NOTICE.

The regular meeting of the Victoria Political Organization will be held in the Adelphi Hall on Wednesday next, the 4th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Admission by membership card only.

R. F. TOLMIE,
ap13-2t Assistant Secretary.

Taxed Bank Notes.

Washington, April 4.—The house committee on banking and currency to-day agreed to report favorably the Cooper bill, subjecting to state taxation national bank and U. S. treasury notes.

THE DAILY TIMES

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The Daily Times.

NOT AT ALL FLATTERING.

That was a very pointed snub administered to colleagues and followers by Premier Davie last night. When he was prevented from enjoying the privilege of speaking a second time on the Nakusp bill except on condition that opposition members should have the same privilege, he declared that it was a case of one man (meaning himself) against ten (meaning the opposition). In the indiscretion born of his rage Mr. Davie thus let drop an opinion of the ability of his colleagues and followers which was no doubt quite honest and sincere, but which it was hardly judicious to express. The premier doubtless feels himself quite alone on the government side, with no one to help him in the fight except in the way of obedient voting. Still it was not wise to tell the members of the thumbs-up brigade to their faces that they were no good for anything but voting, and that he alone had to do all the intellectual fighting. It was all the more cruel to say this immediately after Messrs. Turner and Vernon had made their elaborate efforts to defend the Nakusp railway scheme.

A POOR SCHEME.

The debate on the Nakusp & Slocan railway bill will not serve to raise that scheme in the estimation of the public. To the searching criticisms offered by opposition members the ministers have replied in a noticeably weak and ineffective way, and the government had practically to fall back on the well tried loyalty of its brigade. From the first the scheme has been furthered by the government in a manner to create suspicion and distrust. Though the new departure in respect of bonds was made last summer, though the agreements and contracts were concluded several months ago, the legislation necessary to ratify all these was delayed for a long time after the session commenced, and was then proposed without laying the necessary information before the house. The extraction of what information has been obtained seemed very much like pulling teeth. All this was taken by many people to mean that the scheme was not one to be commended, and this impression has been confirmed and deepened by the discussion in the house. A chance remark from the premier last night indicated a feeling on his part that his colleagues and followers were not capable of conducting a defence of the scheme, which depended on his own unaided efforts, so it may be that he has something more worthy of the name of defense to bring forward. The indications are, however, that a good defense is out of the range of possibility. The sum of the controversy so far is that the credit of the province has been pledged for the raising of an amount greater than was needed to build the railway, and that the margin thus provided at the expense of the public has gone into private pockets. Or, to put the matter in another way, the province could have borrowed the money and built the road at a much smaller cost than the outlay under the government scheme. In that case the province would have owned the road and gathered whatever profits might flow from it. Now the province takes every cent of risk, has very little to do with the profits and has only a reversionary interest in the property at the end of the term of 25 years—when it may be worth next to nothing. It has also the privilege of buying 40 per cent of the stock by returning half the Dominion government subsidy. Surely the government could have done little worse for the province and little better for the figurehead company if it had deliberately laid its plans to that end. Much is said on the ministerial side about the probability of large earnings for the road. If there is such a prospect the promoters should have been able and willing to share in the risk of building the road instead of its being left entirely to the province. Or, if the earnings are to be good, the province should have the profit for them, being de facto the constructor of the road and shouldering all the liability. And then, if the road does not turn out profitable the loss falls on the people, the promoters having to bear none of it. "Heads we win, tails you lose," they say to the province. From every point of view the scheme is a bad one for the public, however good it may be for those "on the inside."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Though the Dominion government has been at some pains to devise tariff changes pleasing to the Manitoba farmers its success appears to have been very small. Mr. Braithwaite, president of the Manitoba Patrons of Industry, writes as follows to the Winnipeg Free Press:

I see in yesterday's edition of the Free Press a synopsis of the tariff changes brought down by the finance minister. In analyzing the same I am reminded of an old military expression, if when the commander gave the word for a movement, the men made a mistake in the execution of it, then to bring the command back to its original position, the commander roared out, "As you were." The tariff is lowered on several small articles of necessity to the farmers. We find also that it is lowered on a corresponding scale with regard to his products, and we figure out that the one will nearly counterbalance the other. If so, then the farmer is "where he was," and we find the manufacturer wherever the duty on his manufactured article is lowered, his raw material is made free or reduced correspondingly, so that he is the same. The government loses the duty and will have to make up by some other taxation, so that while the government may call it scientific protection, we farmers simply call it a case of "as you were."

The anti-protection agitation in the prairie province will hardly be smoothed down by the few trifling concessions made in the new tariff.

Winnipeg Nor'Wester:—When a member of the British government falls under suspicion, he does not wait for an investigation but tenders his resignation at once. That is what Mr. Mundella has done, although, to be strictly accurate, he is not even under suspicion; the most that can be said is that his name has become unpleasantly involved in a financial scandal. He is a director of the New Zealand Loan Company, a concern that has recently failed under circumstances that warranted the receiver in arranging the entire board as having given their assent to misleading statements of assets, liabilities, etc. There is to be a public examination of the directors, and although Mr. Mundella is not supposed to be personally involved he tendered his resignation to Lord Rosebery in the meantime, which, however, has not been accepted. That is the British way. The Canadian way is to deny everything, to oppose investigation, and even after proof of guilt to hang on unless kicked out. It may be mentioned that Mr. Mundella has for company two members of the late Salisbury government, Sir John Gorst and Sir James Fergusson, and a Berkshire member, Sir George Russell.

The minister of railways and canals has stirred up something like a hornet's nest by his decision to close the old Welland canal to vessel traffic, leaving it only a sort of aqueduct for water-power purposes. Not only would this move throw out of employment a large number of men in and around St. Catharines, but it would interfere with the trade of the city, a large proportion of which is carried on by means of the old "ditch," the new canal being much less convenient for local traffic. A vigorous protest has been sent to Ottawa from the city and district, and word has been sent up from the capital that the order for closing would be reconsidered. This intimation, however, has been received with suspicion by the people, who say they will not relax their efforts until they have a definite answer one way or the other.

Disastrous failure is said to have overtaken the attempt of certain Australians to found a colony on something like Utopian lines in Paraguay. A good many families and individuals joined in the enterprise, which was set on foot about a year ago, and now the majority of the people are said to be suffering grievous hardships owing to the collapse of the scheme. Such seems to be the fate in store for all co-operative colonies and settlements. Utopias are more easily dreamed about than established in practice.

THE LEADERSHIP.

To the Editor:—Until I saw a leading article in the Colonist this morning I had not particularly observed how my remarks at Burnaby on Saturday had been reported. What I said was that the Independents had chosen Mr. Cotton, I still acknowledge him, and not Mr. Beaven, as their leader, and that the question of leadership in the new parliament would be a question for the elected members to decide for themselves. Yours truly,

C. B. SWORD.

Victoria, April 4.

The Geologic Age of the World.

Prof. C. D. Walcott expresses the opinion—contrary to that entertained by some scientists—that geologic time is not to be measured by hundreds of millions of years but simply by tens of millions. This is widely different from the conclusion arrived at by Sir Charles Lyell, who, basing his estimate on modifications of certain specimens of marine life, assigned two hundred and forty millions of years as the required geologic period; Darwin claimed two hundred million years; Croll, about seventy-two millions; Geikie, from seventy-three millions upward; Alexander Winchell, but three million; while McGee, Upham, and other recent authorities claim from one hundred million up to six hundred and eighty million. The data presented by Dr. Walcott, showing the distribution of geologic time, or the different periods of sedimentary rocks, give two million nine hundred thousand years for the cenozoic and pleistocene, seven million two hundred and forty thousand for the mesozoic, seventeen million five hundred thousand for the paleozoic, and a like period to the latter for the Algonkian—a total of forty-five million five hundred thousand years.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Attorney-General Blair, of New Brunswick, has been charged with having sold an office under the provincial government for $200. He denies the accusation and asks for an investigation.

William McKenzie, of Toronto, has filed a bill in chancery against the Manitoba Gas and Electric Light Co., asking for a settlement of his claims amounting to many thousand dollars.

N. Ford, who was deputy collector of customs at St. Mary's in 1871, and who disappeared, leaving a shortage of $1,400, was arrested in Detroit, and he consented to come across the river without extradition.

Mr. Robinette, counsel for McWherrell, feels sure of being able to secure a commutation of sentence for McWherrell. The reason on which he bases his opinion is that all the witnesses at the inquest were not summoned by the crown to give evidence at the trial.

One Ryan, of Toronto, a nephew of Registrar Peter Ryan, is under arrest at Wilkesbarre, Pa., under charge of bigamy. In 1889 he married Mrs. Mary Phillips in Toronto. He left his wife to look for work and settled in Wilkesbarre, where it is alleged he married a girl named Minerva Land.

Rev. Canon Pentreath, of Christ church, Winnipeg, has intimated that he will resign his charge next September.

George Crozier, a farmer of the Oxbow District, N.W.T., committed suicide by shooting. He pulled the trigger with his toe. He leaves a widow and six children in comfortable circumstances.

The people of Burlington village are greatly excited over the disappearance of W. G. Nellis, town clerk and postmaster. Thus far only a slight deficit has been discovered in the postoffice accounts, but it is expected that the auditors now examining the books will find a big discrepancy in the town clerk's books.

Mrs. B. D. Deering, of Winnipeg, committed suicide in a horrible manner, slashing her throat and wrists, taking poison and finally hanging herself. Her husband, who was formerly a prominent shoe merchant, was sleeping up stairs and did not know of the suicide until he was awakened by one of his children. Her husband's business troubles made Mrs. Deering despondent. She leaves a family of five children, and was formerly a resident of Port Hope, Ontario, where her husband was in business some years ago.

Says a Halifax dispatch:—The Prohibitionists have been waiting with interest for a complete record of the plebiscite vote on the abolition of the liquor traffic. Full returns have been received from all over the province with the exception of Inverness county. They show an aggregate of 52,878 plebiscite votes cast, about 85 per cent. of the electorate. Of these there were 11,419 votes in favor of the liquor traffic, while 41,459 votes, about 80 per cent., nearly four to one, were cast in favor of prohibition. The Inverness returns have been delayed, but will not change the relative strength of the prohibition vote.

The private bills committee of the Ontario legislature considered the Ontario Ship Canal company's bill, and after a lengthy debate decided to grant the company power to construct a ship canal or aqueduct or both. The name of the company was changed to the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal and Aqueduct company.

An Ottawa dispatch says:—It is stated that on Monday the revenue took a jump of nearly a million dollars, owing to the payments on spirits and tobacco. Gooderham & Worts paid in over one hundred thousand dollars. A responsible newspaper man was the cause of this break. He stated that the revenue would be affected to the extent of five mill'on dollars which would be made by an increase of excise duties. This led to the rush. To-day the newspaper man in question is the most soundly cursed individual in this section.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

New York, April 4.—Three Chinamen were arrested last night for illegally entering the country.

Latrobe, Pa., April 4.—The feast of St. Benedict was observed yesterday at the convent of the Benedictines, near this place, with imposing ceremonies. Mgr. Satolli, the papal legate, who arrived the evening before, celebrated high mass in the morning. In the congregation were a large number of clerical and lay visitors from Pittsburg, Altoona, Harrisburg and other places. St. Benedict's day properly occurs on March 21, but as this date fell within holy week, the observance was changed.

Chicago, April 4.—Spurred on in its ambition to secure new territory by Gotham's "Greater New York" bill, Chicago votes to-day on the question of the annexation of Evanston, up near the Wisconsin border, and noted as a great seat of learning and as the home of Miss Frances Willard and many other people of international reputation. Evanston has a population of several thousand. The people of Evanston have so far not had an opportunity of having a say on the question themselves, but will vote on the matter two weeks hence. The sentiment in Evanston is against annexation.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—Mrs. Bissell, wife of the postmaster-general, who is said to possess a wonderful voice, will sing this afternoon at a concert given for the benefit of the home for incurables. Mrs. Bissell used to sing with Chauncey Olcott, the English ballad singer, and Mrs. Sicard, of Buffalo.

New York, April 4.—Two men were found dead in Brooks' lime kiln, 55th street, to-day. Both were burned to a crisp. It is supposed they went into the kiln to sleep.

New York, April 4.—About 150 recruits for Coxey's army left the city last night. They made no demonstration.

Providence, R. I., April 4.—About one thousand people, mostly women, assembled for a Sunday school entertainment in a hall on Olneyville square, last evening. They were thrown in a panic by fire breaking out in the floor below. A number were injured in the rush that ensued, some seriously.

Chicago, April 4.—The spring aldermanic election is in progress to-day, and the ward "hustlers" are out in force. The campaign has been conducted exclusively on local issues, the efforts of both parties having been directed towards defeating candidates for re-election who have been identified with the "gang" element of the city fathers, and have heaped up immense fortunes on the pittance paid by the city for their services. Some of the candidates for re-election have been identified with some notorious "jobs" in which the boodle has aggregated scores of thousands of dollars, and against these a hot fight has been waged by reputable Democrats and Republicans alike. Quite a number of prominent business men, including the proprietor of one of the leading hotels of the city, have been nominated in various wards to do battle with the gang. To-day's contest, therefore, is one between boodle rule and honest government.

Alpena, Mich., April 4.—The steamer State of Michigan went ashore on the north part of Thunder bay during a gale last night. She is on the rocks and pounding badly.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—The cruiser San Francisco has left St. Lucia for Bluefields.

Baltimore, April 4.—Four deaths from yellow fever on board vessels at this port were reported to-day.

Frankfort, N. Y., April 4.—Three were killed and a number injured in jumping from a building formerly known as the Brittania hotel during a fire to-day.

A Wonderful Invention.

M. Foundain de Livet deserves the thanks of every corporation in England for his new and ingenious adaptation of fire grates and flues. He has, after much experiment, constructed a boiler and furnace in which the refuse of towns is employed for the generation of steam. Thus two birds are killed with one stone as the adage has it. Complete combustion is obtained, unpleasant substances are reduced to scentless ashes, and the steam generator is sufficient to produce an electric light of 25,000 candle power. It must be remembered that nothing but burning refuse produces this remarkable result. No coal or other regular fuel is employed. The peculiarity of the system is in the form of the flues, which are so arranged that the gases produced during combustion part from all their heat before escaping. At the same time very rapid combustion with intense heat is secured.

Halifax was the scene of the recent experiments and the general impression of a large number of experts who were present to witness the system in active operation appeared to be entirely in favor of the Livet generator. Indeed, combining as it does, such invaluable qualities, there seems no reason for doubting its complete success and speedy installation on an extensive scale. The inventor claims that by this system we can secure our electric light for nothing, at the same time we solve a problem of ridding the town of its refuse.—Black and White.

No Buddhists in India.

Marion Crawford is a true cosmopolite, equally at home in Benares or on Broadway, and yet his imagination seems mostly dominated by the things of the Orient. In April's number of the Century he has an interesting article on "Gods of India," treating the subject in his own graceful, attractive way.

India has served many Gods, he says, and the monuments raised in their honor are countless. It appears to be generally believed at the present day that the religion of India is Buddhism. How this common impression gained ground it is hard to say. When Sir Edwin Arnold published "The Light of Asia," he did not think it necessary to state that Gautama the Master had no longer any following in the country which witnessed his birth and holy life; but Sir Edwin's book produced a religious revival or something very like it, among a certain class of semi-intelligent readers who are continually foraging for some new titbit of religion with which to tickle the dull sense of their immortality into a relish for heaven.

There are no Buddhists in India. There are many in Ceylon, and there is a sect of them in Nepal, an independent territory to the north, on the borders of Buddhistic Tibet. The religion vanished from India in the early centuries of the Christian era. The neo-Brahmans set up anti-Buddhas, so to speak, in the figures of Krishna, Mahadeva, and Rama—demigods and idols of the great neo-Brahmanic religions Vishnu-worship and Siva-worship and these swept everything else before them until the Mohammedan conquest, and at the present day, in one shape or another, these forms of belief are adhered to by five-sixths of the population, the remainder being Mussulmans. The Buddhists are gone, though not without leaving behind them a rich legacy of philosophic thought, and many monuments of their artistic genius.

Bernhardt's New Play.

Sarah Bernhardt produced on January 24, in her theatre, The Renaissance, a drama in hexameter verse, with an occasional introduction of sonnets. It is written by M. Armand Silvestre, a journalist, and M. Eugene Morand, a painter in water colors, who have heretofore combined in dramatic work. The time of the play, named "Izeyl," is six centuries before the Christian era, and is founded on the tenets of the Buddhist faith. The heroine, whose name is the title of the piece, as a consequence of hearing the discourse of Yogi, a sort of John the Baptist, abandons a life of luxury, sells her jewels and treasures, and gives the proceeds to the poor, determining thenceforward to lead a simple, laborious, ascetic life, in ministering to the suffering, the starving and sorrowing. While she is in this frame of mind Scyndia, who was formerly her lover and has become king without her knowledge, visits her and renews his former professions of attachment. She repulses him on the ground that she is vowed to Buddha. He becomes violent, and the indignant woman snatches a dagger from his belt and kills him, without being aware that she has killed the king. When the latter's mother discovers what has been done, she orders Izeyl's eyes to be put out. The sightless woman thereupon dies in a scene which has been described as full of melancholy resignation, of peace and poetry, but lives again in the lotus flower which the god Indra holds in his large golden hands. The lone of the play, which we are told is magnificently mounted, is declared to be elevated, teaching that poverty, sacrifice, pain and death are but means to a better end. The critics find the acting of Bernhardt unsurpassed by anything she has ever done, especially in her expression of horror on finding that her hands are stained with the blood of the man she has killed in disobedience of the religion she has embraced, and in the pathos of her dying scene. The general impression seems to be that it is a very long time since Paris has had a spectacle with such a refined, poetical, lofty sentiment and atmosphere.

Malaria is one of the most insidious of health destroyers. Hood's Sarsaparilla counteracts its deadly poison and builds up the system.

NEW WALL PAPERS AND ROOM MOULDINGS AT W. J. MELLORS, 76, 78 & 65 Fort Street. Telephone 406.

FOR THE

BLOOD

OUR...

Beef, Iron and Wine.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Garden tools at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—The Victoria Political Organization will meet to-night in the Adelphi building.

—The Daughters of St. George will give a concert in Temperance hall this evening.

—Japanese matting and a large assortment of goods for the spring trade have arrived during the last few days at Weller Bros'.

—The annual meeting of the association of No. 1 company, B. C. B. G. A., was not held last night, but was postponed till a date not yet decided upon.

—The paraphernalia of the Rebekah degree lodge, I. O. O. F., have been received, and the committee had a meeting in Oddfellows' hall at 2.30 this afternoon.

—If you want a good meal for 25 cents go to the Globe restaurant, 42 Yates street, which is under entirely new management. Twenty meals, $4. Cuisine is excellent.

—At the Victoria theatre to-morrow evening there will be a full rehearsal of the drill to be given on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon under the direction of Mrs. William Marvin.

D. McGregor, city librarian, reports that he lent 2,068 books during March, 914 to ladies and 1,154 to gentlemen. The highest number lent during any one day in the month was 192. Fifteen new lady and twenty-five gentlemen members were added to the list.

—The Diocesan Literary and Scientific Society will hold its last meeting for the season to-morrow evening at 8 p.m. at Temperance hall, Pandora street. The programme of the evening has been entrusted to Mr. Kent and there will be an address by Bishop Perrin.

—An old man named Dewitt was run over on Fort street by a horse which had become unmanageable. He was painfully but not seriously injured, being cut about the head. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital, where Dr. George Duncan attended to his injuries.

—The members of Perseverance lodge, I. O. G. T., debated the following question last night: "Resolved, that iron is more useful than wood." Mrs. Lewis Hall, Miss Townsend and Miss Murton were the friends of iron in the debate, while Messrs. Russell and Cormick led the following which wood had. The arguments advanced were instructive, and at times amusing. The affirmative ultimately won the debate.

—The Ladies' Committee of the Protestant Orphans' Home acknowledge the following donations in March: One doz. handkerchiefs, A Friend; clothing, Mrs. Burns, Stoneyhurst Working Party, per Mrs. Worlock; flowers, plants and eggs, Mrs. Earle; maple syrup, rhubarb roots and flowers, Mrs. J. W. Williams; turkey and box of oranges, Mrs. Mundorf; eggs and dripping, Mr. Jack; six dozen buns and milk daily, Mr. Knowles; plants Mrs. Hutcheson; cakes, ladies of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church; magazines, Miss Peters.

—The Empress of India sailed for Yokohama at 8 o'clock last night. She had 1800 tons of miscellaneous cargo and the following passengers: Mrs. F. L. Abbott, Brooklyn; M. Baggallay, San Francisco; J. Barrett, Portland; John W. Benson, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Boyd, Miss Boyd, Amoy; A. J. H. Cattill, Shanghai; Miss Choinard, Montreal; F. N. Catbin, Chicago; J. H. Craven, Shanghai; F. A. Cundill, Montreal; Mrs. Darrow, East Orange, N. J.; F. T. Dwyer, Detroit; F. E. Fernold, J. Ward Hall, Chicago; M. R. H. Harris, San Francisco; A. Heath, Shanghai; J. Wesley Ladd, Mrs. W. S. Ladd, Mrs. C. E. Ladd, Portland; A. D. Lowe, Shanghai; H. Maki, Tokio; H. A. J. Macray, Shanghai; M. Marians, London; Mrs. M. Matsumato, Osaka, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Shanghai; C. Overbeck, Japan; Miss B. L. Paulette, Montreal; A. A. Poole, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pratt, Harold T. Pratt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. G. Querns, Philadelphia; Edward Quackenbush, New York; J. Richards, Hankow; E. Fred. Radenwald, Shanghai; Miss M. J. Shea, San Francisco; A. P. Simpson, Foo Chow; Neil Sinclair, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Smith and daughter, Yokohama; Miss M. A. Terry, Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilson, Yokohama; H. Witte, Kobe. A number of passengers boarded the ship here.

Suits, $16; Pants, $4. 101 Douglas st.

—Hinde's Curling Pins at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Lawn mowers and garden hose at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Rev. J. E. Gardner was a passenger from Kamloops last evening.

—Evangelists Webb and Reid continue to talk to large congregations.

—The quarterly meeting of the board of trade will be held on Friday at three o'clock.

—The furniture in Mrs. Cameron's house brought about $2,000 at auction yesterday.

—Mr. Siddal delivered a lecture on the life of Neal Dow at a meeting of Royal Templars held last evening.

—Do you want table linen of any kind? If so we can supply you with some, for we are complete Home Furnishers. Weiler Bros.

—Charles H. Gibbons, city editor of the Colonist, returned last evening from Toronto, where he attended the meeting of the C. W. A.

—The provincial police launch has returned from Sooke. Her trip bore no fruit as far as arrests for the recent robbery are concerned.

—We can supply you with the very latest styles in sideboards, tables, desks, etc., etc., having received a whole carload. Weiler Bros.

—Some furs believed to have been stolen are held at police headquarters for identification. They were picked up on the street by a city employe.

—Robert Weir, one of the earliest settlers in Metchosin district, died on Monday. He was a native of Scotland, aged 85 years. His funeral will take place on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

—There were only two cases heard in the police court this morning. Johnny, an Indian, in possession of an intoxicant, was fined $25 with the option of a month in jail. Mary Burns, alias Russian Mary, who supplied the liquor to John, was fined $50 with the alternative of two months in jail.

—The concert in the R. E. church school room last evening was one that will not soon be forgotten. It was opened by a pianoforte duet by Messrs. Middleton and Russell. Mrs. D. R. Harris, George Jay and W. R. Higgins contributed solos. There were part songs by the choir and choruses by male voices.

—The Single Tax club has received a letter from Louis Post of New York, the exponent of single tax and other economic and land theories, announcing that he will arrive here on May 23rd and will spend ten days in the province. Mr. Post will be accompanied by his wife, and will be in Victoria for the Queen's birthday celebration.

—Plans for the alterations at the city hall, including the ventilation of the police-court room and the new morgue to be erected on the market grounds, have been completed and tenders have been called for by the corporation. The tenders must be in by Monday next, and it is hoped that the award will be made by Monday night. The work is to be pressed to completion as soon as possible.

—There was a very interesting meeting of the Single Tax club last night in the hall in the Salmon building. Mr. Fraser put the query, "Is the land question more important than the financial question and if so, why?" A discussion which lasted all evening was caused by the question. All present participated in it and the general conclusion was that the land question was the more important, because land was the base of all wealth.

—G. J. Burnap, chief engineer of the United States navy, is in the city on his way to Comox. He was ordered from Mare Island by Secretary Herbert to test the Comox coal preparatory to awarding the contract for supplying the United States fleet in Behring Sea this week. It was originally intended to have all the United States warships coal at Comox on their way north, but the Washington representatives and Puget Sound newspapers made such objection that a delay has been caused in the settlement of the matter. The tests will of course show the British Columbia coal to be infinitely superior to that of Washington. The heat of American "patriotism" over the matter has been somewhat allayed by the fact that American interests are well represented in the Comox mines.

Marine.

The Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma will arrive here from the Sound this afternoon and will leave to-night for the Orient. Captain Kelly of Victoria will be one of the passengers on her, he having been unable to leave yesterday.

The steam schooner Mischief is to ply between here and Roche Harbor in command of Captain Foot.

Millinery Opening.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday opening of spring millinery. For particulars see bills. Lansdowne House, 91 Yates street.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

For One Month Only
CABINET PHOTOS
$3 per Doz., Cash.
SKENE LOWE, 36 Gov't St

BLACK DIAMOND CITY.

The Chinese Question—An Elegant Welcome to the Independents.

The Alberni road is, now that the snow is melting, in some places well nigh impassable, particularly on the mountain. There is no sign of the snow disappearing at China Creek.

J. Mahrer has in his possession a number of notes, ranging in value from 30 cents to $10, issued in 1848 by the then Hungarian minister of finance, the late Louis Kossuth.

The New Vancouver Coal Company have a gang of men employed at an old bore near the weigh house at the Esplanade wharf searching for part of the diamond drill lost several years ago.

A banquet will be given at Northfield this evening in honor of the amalgamation of the Northfield and Wellington lodges of the C. O. O. F.

It is reported that the bores sunk by the Dunsmuirs along the Millstream, near the East Wellington property, have resulted very satisfactorily and that operations on an extensive scale will be commenced shortly. It is understood that the Dunsmuirs will lease the East Wellington track to convey the coal to their wharves.

At the last regular meeting of the Nanaimo Trades and Labor Council several important matters came up for discussion. A communication was read from the Nanaimo Reform Association, which was laid over until the next regular meeting. The question of the employment of Chinese on the fortifications at Esquimalt was the subject of a prolonged debate. After most of the delegates present had stated their views it was moved and seconded and carried unanimously that the Nanaimo Trades and Labor Council condemns the employment of Mongolian labor on the fortifications now being constructed at Esquimalt. Some further business was transacted and the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

The Telegram this morning says: "It is now definitely asserted that "Winchester Brown and the notorious and irrepressible Kitchen, with their well known company of accomplished followers, will hold forth in Institute Hall on Saturday evening next. It is darkly hinted that another tremendous explosion will occur in the vicinity on the occasion. This would be another "strange coincidence" indeed. We might say, by way of explanation, and to avert any chance of another action for criminal libel, that if Messrs. McInnes, McKenzie and many others should happen to be in the vicinity of Wellington on Saturday evening next, this does not apply to them. We would say to the citizens of Wellington, "hang on to your buttons." Kitchen is liable to do almost anything, especially if Brown's Winchester should happen to miss fire.

ALL CREDIT TO THE LADIES.

Close of a Successful Bazaar in Aid of the Hospital.

The ladies who arranged for and directed the bazaar in Institute hall in aid of the Jubilee hospital just brought to a close this afternoon deserve the highest commendation for their work. The affair was complete in all the details and was carried out without a single hitch of any kind. A handsome sum was realized and will be immediately paid over to the hospital, at a time when most needed perhaps in its history. The Times publishes the names of the ladies again. They are: Mrs. Yates, Miss White, Miss Erb, Miss Jackson, Miss Thain, Miss B. Keast, Miss L. Nelson, Miss Seabrook, Miss Heisterman, Miss Austin, Miss Bertha Keast, Miss Haynes Miss S. Heisterman, Miss Tillie Erb and Miss G. White.

There was a good attendance at the concert given last evening under the direction of Professor W. E. Buck. The singing of Miss Devereux, Miss Jameson, Mr. Aspland, Miss Wey, Miss Lilly Erb and Professor Buck was greatly appreciated. Miss Nonie Powell was excellent in her recitation and Victor Austin's numbers were applauded. Jos. E. Bridgman and George E. Powell were competent accompanists. The two pieces by Haines' orchestra were very fine.

To-day at noon lunch was served and a large number attended. The lunch was one of the best features of the bazaar. The remainder of the articles were also sold. The ladies were assisted greatly during the bazaar by Messrs. J. S. Yates, Dallain, Richard Angus, J. E. Wilson, Thomas Dowler, B. Wilson and Todd Aikman.

Will Write History.

The Winnipeg Tribune says: Alexander Begg has ceased to act as agent in British Columbia for the Western Publishing and Advertising company, in order that he may be able to devote more time and attention to the preparation and the publication of the several books he has in hand relating to the Northwest. Among others will be published during the coming summer a history of the Northwest from the earliest explorations and settlement down to the present time. The volume will be of especial interest, as we understand it will contain information which hitherto has not been published, and this of itself will make the work a valuable addition to Canadian literature. Mr. Begg has associated himself with J. H. Hoare of this province in the publication of a guide and handbook for travellers, which will give British Columbia and its cities and places of interest a prominent part in it pages. Although the nature of Mr. Begg's business will require much of his time in the east, his home remains in Victoria.

PERSONAL.

R. G. Tatlow came down from Vancouver last evening.

Dr. T. G. Comstock and wife, of St. Louis, are at the Driard.

J. A. Fullerton, of Vancouver, and John Hendry, of New Westminster, are at the Driard.

D. M. Eberts, M.P.P., is laid up with a severe attack of sciatica and will hardly be able to return to his place in the House before prorogation.

Political Go Dits.

Captain Irving's name is again connected with Cassiar as a probable candidate for the legislature. It is unlikely that Mr. Hall will seek re-election, as he is an absentee, a servant of the Hudson Bay Company, whose policy is opposed to its officials being party politicians, and is unfitted for the duties and responsibilities of a representative.

There may be an interesting discussion at the meeting to-night of government supporters, and the factions will rally in force for the fray. It is proposed to "bounce" one of the directorate, and possibly a resolution may be offered dissolving the association and freeing the members from any pledge that may have been made and giving them liberty to vote for whom they please. The Victoria Political association is very far from being a "happy family." But how could it be with Theo. at its head?

The opposition in the city will probably hold a meeting to organize after the election is over. At least there is no appearance at present of any movement among the rank and file, and the "leaders" have not informed any person of their intentions, if they have any.

Daughters of St. George Concert.

Remember the concert to-morrow evening in Temperance hall, Pandora avenue. Doors open at 7.30, to commence at 8 p.m. The ladies have worked assiduously, consequently a good programme will be rendered.

Children

who are thin, hollow-chested, or growing too fast, are made Strong, Robust and Healthy by

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. It contains material for making healthy Flesh and Bones. Cures Coughs, Colds and Weak Lungs. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

Estate of A. J. Smith.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the creditors at the office of Geo. A. Perrin, Burnes Block, on Monday, the 9th of April, at 3 o'clock p.m.

G. A. PERRIN,
P. J. SCHWENGERS,
Assignees.

apt2-td

Argyle House

JUST RECEIVED

1 Case Lace Curtains

2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 50c. a pair. New Patterns.

2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 60c. a pair. Double border.

2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 75c. a pair. Extra value.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1 a pair. A very pretty design.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1.25 a pair. A nice curtain for bedrooms.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1.50 a pair. A good Curtain for sitting rooms

Double Width Curtain Net, for long Curtains, 6 yds. for $1.

Curtain Net, for short Blinds, 10c. a yard.

ART MUSLINS in all widths and prices.

J. Horner & Co.

Bankrupt Stock

...Sale...

The whole Bankrupt Stock now in the Stanley House will be offered for Sale for 60 days, commencing

Tuesday, April 3rd,

$37,000 Worth of Dry Goods to be sold REGARDLESS of former prices.

This is the Largest Stock ever offered in this way in British Columbia.

Remember the time and place: Tuesday morning at the Stanley House, Douglas St.

Watch this space for further ads.

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company,

(LIMITED)

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars and Syrups of the Highest Quality. Guaranteed Absolutely Pure and Superior to any others in the Province.

PRICE LIST

SUGAR—	Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.	5⅝c.	per lb.
	Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,	5⅝c.	"
	Granulated, " "	4½c.	"
	Yellow, according to quality, "	3¾ to 4½c.	"
	100 lb. Kegs ⅛c. more, Half Bbls. ¼c. more, Boxes ½c. more.		
SYRUPS—	30 Gal. Barrels,	2½c.	per lb.
	10 " Kegs,	2¾c.	"
	5 " "	$2.00	each.
	1 " Tins,	$4.25	per case of 10
	½ " "	5.75	" 20

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AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Washington, D. C., April 3.—The naval vessels Yorktown and Monterey have been ordered to Seattle to make thorough tests of Puget Sound coal.

Vallejo, Cal., April 3.—The United States steamer Alert was placed in commission to-day with due ceremonies. The crew, although quartered on board the Independence for the present, will transfer their bags and hammocks on board the Alert on the 10th inst., and on the 20th the vessel will sail for Behring Sea direct.

San Francisco, April 2.—Canadian day was celebrated at the Midwinter fair to-day. Addresses were made by various local Canadians and a game of lacrosse was played between two Canadian teams. The scene was a novel one to most of the crowd who were not Canadians, and the different plays elicited frequent applause. The score at the finish stood a tie. The British Columbia mainlands scored two goals and the islanders scored two. The same teams will play again on Wednesday afternoon and on Saturday. On Thursday at 3 p. m. the visitors will play a picked team of lacrosse players from San Francisco.

Northville, Kan., April 3.—The Independent city ticket, nominated in favor of woman suffrage, was elected to-day by a large majority. Two-thirds of the women of the town voted.

Phœnix, Ariz., April 3.—The Nigger Ben mine, which was discovered thirty years ago by a colored man, was rediscovered recently, forty miles north of the Bononza mine, in Harqua-hala district. When first found $5,000 was taken out with a pick, hammer and shovel by Ben, after which he was killed during an Indian war and the location lost. Several fortunes have been spent looking for the property since. Last week Geo. Nevins found the claim within ten feet of where old man Peeples expended many thousands in sinking a shaft. Large chunks of nearly pure gold were brought to the city by disinterested parties. The Nigger Ben mine and many others were for years considered mythical by many, but proof positive of its existence is now furnished.

Three Nights of the Road.

"Robert Throgmorton, of an honorable, ancient and worthy family; William Porter, also of cleare blood and respectable ancestors; and Bishop, of no lesse dignitie in birth, adulitation of wit, and height of courage," living togther in the city of London in wild, intemperate fashion, but united in the strictest bonds of brotherly affection, these three exhaust their means, and to supply their wasteful courses they "go out upon the highway with good horses, good swords, and minds emptied of all vertue." Perhaps Shakespeare had these men in his mind when he makes Orlando ask—

"What! would'st thou have me go and beg my food,
Or with a base and boisterous sword enforce
A thievish living on the common road?"

Not far beyond Bagshot Heath they overtook two citizens of London "and one Smith, a merchant of Southampton," riding together. The merchant loiters behind, and Throgmorton and Porter dashed up to the citizens, "and these, with affrighted humbleness, deliver up all they possess." The robbers then strip the bridles from the citizens' horses and turn them loose, and are about to bind the citizens themselves, when they hear a cry for help from their comrade. Bishop had ridden up to the Southampton man, who had dismounted, and demanded his purse. But this last, being a man of courage, drew his sword and bade the other "keep off." He would only part with his money with his life, and he fought with such determination that, closing with Bishop, he threw him to the ground and fell upon him. But now the robber's two comrades came running up, and Smith, thinking to gain his horse and escape, left the man whom he had held at his mercy, and spared; who rose in fury—the fury of a "gentleman" who has been "set upon" by a stout merchant—pursued, and ran his man through the body.

The other two robbers are overwhelmed with grief and dismay at the sight of the foul deed. But they do not forget to take the dead man's money—three score and fifteen pounds—and then ride away. By this time the two citizens left unbound have recovered their horses, and they ride after a prudent distance, keeping their men in sight till, coming into a peopled country, they raise the hue and cry, which fly along the road, like the fiery cross, and presently the fugitives are surrounded and captured. The robbers have fled towards Oxford, and had crossed the Thames before they were captured, a chase of at least sixteen miles.

They were imprisoned in Oxford Castle, but brought to Southwark for their trials at the assizes held on St. Margaret's Hill. Bishop spoke boldly for his comrades at the trial. "Moses," he said, "asks but one for one. Therefore, let mercy be shown to these poor gentlemen, and let them not suffer for my deed, for I am the guilty man and none other." But no mercy was shown, and the three were hanged together.

After death the bodies of Throgmorton and Porter were allowed honorable burial in the churchyard of St. George's, while Bishop's was hung up to feed the crow's of Bagshot Heath.—All the Year Round.

The Trumpetgraph.

The trumpetgraph is a practical application of the "Morse alphabet" to the trumpet notes, such as halves and quarters; corresponding with the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet, played upon the regulation trumpet; all notes, with the exception of punctuation marks, to be sounded in C. In this way messages could be sent with dispatch, not necessarily above eight or ten miles.

For ships at sea, in a fog, for instance, or when it is impossible to see signals at sight time, the trumpet could be used to great advantage by the chief bugler under the direction of the ship's commander. Again, this arrangement could be used with effect on land as well as at sea by the chief musicians, or by the chief trumpeters under the direction of the regimental or brigade commanders.

I have in view a trumpet which might be employed with greater effect than that of the ordinary trumpet; to be made similar to that used by Alexander, which enabled him to call his soldiers from a distance of ten or twelve miles and which could be heard at the distance of twenty to thirty miles at sea. Several trumpeters could send a dispatch quite a distance, say 100 miles. Telegraph operators should be able to receive a dispatch from the sounds of a trumpet as well as from the clicking of the Morse. The gross (or large) trumpet could be used with good effect on railroads, trains going around curves, etc., in the day or night time, or when signals could not be seen, also at important stations, thus avoiding all collisions. The above subjects might be experimented upon with a happy effect, and musical sounds from certain instruments could be made the medium through which human lives in a dangerous situation might be saved, as well as used for other purposes.—Army and Navy Journal.

Reading for Boys.

In the selection of books for boys these points ought to be observed:—Those are to be chosen which give the greatest permanent pleasure; those which, like "Plutach's Lives," at once fascinate and instruct, or perhaps one should say construct, for this book is a great granary of character, storing the old and containing the vital seed for the new. A boy's book should be written in pure English. It should be free from slang and the abuse of that language which it should be every boy's ambition to speak with correctness and ease. Among such works none rank higher than the charming pages of Washington Irving. But, above all, every such book ought to be true. The truth it contains may be literal and direct; it may be allegorical; the truth of history, of poetry or of fiction, but unless there is in it this same kernel it will confer no lasting good and hold the attention but for a moment. Being thus true its teachings will accord with the other teachings of truth wherever found, and the truth in it will become part of the life and way of thinking of the reader.

Some of the works mentioned may not be regarded as boys' books at all, but we cannot see the necessity or the wisdom of such a division of literature any more than we see the need of two kinds of grass, one for the ox and one for the yearling. The educational power of a book lies in its being a little above rather than a little below the reader. The growing mind must have good food. And boys may read themselves blear-eyed, round-shouldered, empty-headed, or they may make reading a flight of steps where every volume will make them higher both to themselves and to the world.

Reading stands side by side with the school. The main function of the latter, perhaps, is disciplinarian. That the innate passivity of nature is aroused; the will curbed and directed; while clearness is given to knowledge and cohesion to ideas and facts. But the practical and useful ideas of life are gathered from a wider range, as the waters of a river come from banks and hidden rivulets, and even from the mist and gray clouds that wreath the mountain tops, far beyond our horizon. The streams of human thought, too, have their secret source; the shaping idea; the master conceptions; the quenchless ambition and life-long aim belong to the school only as boarding pupils; their parents and relatives live in a wider world. Those strange relationships and fraternities must be sought in the chance acquaintance, the admired example; the coveted praise, but chiefly from books.

Birds That Come and Go.

There are some birds that depend almost entirely for their means of subsistence upon the light-winged summer flies that love the sunshine. Those the economy our cold season does not provide for. The tree-creepers and the tits, insectivorous in their propensities, are content to seek food in the crevices of bark and down the branches of old trees, in the cracks of walls, in and out among the stones and bricks of old buildings, peering, probing, pecking at the creatures that have thought to get safely through the cold weather by hiding. Not so are our migrant singers.

Many of them, like the swallows, eat only such things as they can catch in their swift flight open-mouthed through the air; these are few and far between in the raw and cold atmosphere of winter here. Swift and swallow, nightingale and cuckoo, warbler, wheateater, whinchat, blackcap, wryneck, flycatcher—all the merry troupe of strolling singers, must follow the sun and the creatures that dance in the sunbeams to lands that are sunny in winter.

The movements of the birds that come and the birds that go in spring and autumn are prompted by the abundance or scarcity of certain kinds of food among the varied store our land affords. The nomadic wanderings of our resident birds are also foraging expeditions. Only in the spring and the early summer are any birds able to find the food they require in one particular neighborhood.

Then insect life abounds, and round about the nesting place enough and to spare is to be found both for the busy parent birds and the insatiable chicks and squabs. But in the autumn and winter there is, strictly speaking, no such as a stationary population of birds in any place. Then all turn gypsies and hither and thither wend their restless way, eluding the famine of a frost here, the dearth of a snowstorm there, or the buffeting stormy winds, by continually moving on.—The Cornhill Magazine.

An Electric Parcels Van.

It is said that all the more serious problems of applying the electric motor to ordinary vehicles has been solved, and that an electric parcels van which has been going about the streets of London is not a toy, like former electric carriages, but a practical success. It is said to look like an ordinary two-horse van without shafts; it is worked by accumulators which will drive it for fifty miles without a recharge, and it can attain the speed of ten miles an hour. The steering is easy and the cost is said to be half that of a horse van of the same size and power. If all this be true, a vast diminution in the number of horses in the streets of all large cities may be expected before very long. The London Spectator is enthusiastic at the prospect and says: "Not only will locomotion and transport be cheaper (we shall have sixpenny cab fares), but the block in the streets will be greatly decreased. The horses take up no less or even more room than the vehicles they draw. For a driving-tour, there will be nothing like an electric trap, for it will never be laid up by a bad stable. Lastly, if the demand for horses is greatly reduced, riding, the healthiest of exercises, will once more be possible for the working gentlemen."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Tower of Diana.

The finest of all the features of the Madison Square Garden is its tower; and we prize it so highly that we sometimes forget that the garden was not built for the sole purpose of springing this tall pedestal for the golden Diana. It has been lamented by not a few of those who pose as critics that the tower is not an "original" piece of work, but a copy. At the best, it is asked, can it have any more value than a casting from an interesting statue? These worlds exasperate those who know how difficult it is to build, in any way, after any pattern, a tower as beautiful as Diana's; and still more those who have really compared Diana's tower with its prototype. That prototype, as need hardly be said for the thousandth time, was the famous tower of Seville called the Giralda, from its turning figure of Faith upon its summit. The Giralda is in two distinct parts, separated from each other by nearly four centuries of time, and just as widely by disparities in style. The lower part, which rises to the height of 185 feet and is about 45 feet in diameter throughout, is of Moslem workmanship and in the Saracenic style, and was built in the latter half of the twelfth century. What may then have been its termination no one now can say; the present belfry, which, with its several stages, adds 90 feet of height, was built in 1568, by Ferdinand Rias, in a heavy, florid, late Renaissance style, palpably discordant with the graceful Saracenic below. Our tower is not in two parts, but from base to crown is a consistent, harmonious piece of work; and in style it resembles neither portion of the Giralda, in general scheme—its outline and the nature of proportioning of its main features—is borrowed boldly from the Giralda. Below, however, it is only 25 feet in diameter; it is 250 feet in height to the points of Diana's crescent, as against 275 feet credited to the Giralda; and in every detail of treatment and decoration it is a fresh design.—Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer, in The Century, New York, March.

The Last Cargo of Slaves.

An interesting historic episode, of which so little is known as to make it decidedly a novelty, was the sketch given at the meeting of the Woman's Anthropological society at Washington, writes a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, on the last load of slaves ever brought to this country from Africa. The paper was by Mrs. Caroline Dall, who has been months preparing it, as the facts were difficult to obtain, and Mrs. Dall even went so far as to employ persons to visit the spot.

In 1857 a bet was made by the captain of a river steamboat in Alabama with four northern men, passengers on board, that he could bring over, within two years, a load of slaves from Africa, in spite of the strictest of the laws against it. The captain secured a vessel and crew, and one afternoon in the autumn of 1859, hardly two years before the civil war broke out, as he was seated on his piazza a mounted messenger told him that the vessel had arrived. Taking another boat he started to meet the ship, took off the living cargo, paid the crew and sent them away, scuttled and sunk the ship and sailed up the river to a place of safety, where the negroes were to remain until the planters who had agreed to take them should be able to do so. The federal officers, getting word of the affair, started in pursuit, but the captain was on the alert. Handling a bill of a generous denomination to a trusted friend he told him to see that the men on board the government vessel had plenty to drink. He himself got up plenty of steam with the bacon with which his boat was being loaded, and steamed up the river, took the negroes on board and went farther up stream. The federal officers delayed by the incapability of their crew, gave up the search and left, and as the planters did not care to take the negroes they were never separated. After they were freed they settled a few miles above Mobile, in what is known as "Little Africa." These negroes are Dahomeys, finer both mentally and physically to the Dahomeys at the World's fair, and superior to most of the negroes of the surrounding country. They are the only pure blood negroes in the country, not however, the only ones who have never mixed with the whites, but the only ones who have never mixed with the other blacks, and to-day "Little Africa" has distinctive characteristics not to be found elsewhere in this country.

The subject is an interesting one ethnologically, and a more thorough study of it will be carried on. A fact worthy of notice is that out of 164 persons who were brought over, only two died on the voyage.

Hannis the Terrible.

There was just one man on earth, when Hannis was in Turner's stable, that the little stallion would not attack on the slightest provocation, and that was a big Irishman called Mike, who took care of him, and apropos of Mike a good story may be told. After the famous race at Chicago in 1884, in which Hannis beat Charley Ford after the latter had won two heats and the odds on him were from $1,000 to $60, there were some friends of Turner's living in Chicago who wanted to see the horse. They were not race going folks, but had read so much about Hannts and his great victory that they asked Turner to afford them an opportunity to see the horse. The general replied that this could easily be done if the party would come to the Fort Wayne depot on a certain afternoon as the horse was shipped to Cleveland by express.

The day arrived and Turner came down town from the track to meet his friends and escort them to the depot, there to await the arrival of Hannis and Mike, the latter having been given particular instructions as to his own personal appearance as well as that of the horse. Turner was naturally anxious that the outfit, when it arrived at the depot from the track, should look well. Accordingly when Turner came to the depot with his friends he talked considerably about Hannis in answer to numerous question, and became so interested that it was not until nearly time for the train to go that he suddenly became aware of the fact that Hannis had not arrived. There was not much time to lose. The other horses belonging to the stable were already in the car, and of course the train would not wait.

Turner began to get anxious. He knew what a vicious little devil Hannis was, and he also recollected to his horror that Mike was at times too fond of the flowing bowl. There were plenty of saloons on the road from the race track to the depot, and the longer Turner waited the more nervous he became, until finally he was sweating freely enough to scrape, fue in addition to his worry about the horse, valued at $20,000, there were horrible visions of Hannis eating up school children and doing other things in strict accordance with his nature.

Just as the strain was most intense Turner saw Hannis coming up Canal street, which was full of teams, apparently alone. There was certainly nobody at his head, where the groom should have been, but an instant later Turner saw the redoubtable Mike, drunk as a lord, at the end of Hannis' long halter, and in immediate danger of being walked upon at every step he took. And the curious part of it was that Hannis evidently knew that it was Mike who needed leading, as he kept a steady step, avoiding all the teams and paying no attention to objects that on any other occasion would certainly have caused a demonstration from his heels.

Turner made a dive into the street, grabbed the halter from Mike, who was evidently enjoying being towed, so to speak, to the depot, and hustled the horse the time being so limited that the friends into a car just before the train started, of the driver had no time to see him. Turner then relieved Mike from further responsibility in connection with Hannis, but to this day he cannot recall the sight of the little stud leading a drunken man through a crowded street without a smile at the fun of the incident and a sigh of relief that the horse was smart enough to know that he must not cut up any fantrums.—Chicago Horse Review.

Mr. Renshaw and the Bear.

Mr. Daniel Renshaw, one of the earliest settlers hereabouts, and a Northwest rebellion veteran, by the way, has some thrilling experiences in the bear-killing line, but that of Tuesday, the 20th ult., casts them wholly in the shade, and will furnish him material for nightmares during the remainder of his natural existence. Mr. Renshaw resides at Oliphant—some seven miles from here—and on the Saturday previous had put out some poisoned meat wherewith to kill foxes. An examination of the ground a day or two following, revealed the disappearance of the poisoned titbits, and on the supposition that the dead fox would not be far off, Mr. Renshaw made a diligent search. Proceeding along a "slashed path in the woods, he at length came upon a hollow log, the surroundings of which indicated the existence of something living within, and on peeping into the cavity he observed a big black lump some fifteen feet from the entrance. Mr. Renshaw imagining that his prize was a stone dead black fox unhesitatingly entered the hole and walking up to the "lump," seized it by the fur and commenced to tug. There it stuck, however, so taking firm hold with both hands, he gave such a vicious pull that the "lump" suddenly moved, turned itself round and confronted him in the shape of an enormous black bear, "bared to the gums," and evidently strung up to make a fight for it. Then began the tug of war. The bear struck at Mr. Renshaw, who in turn, having no weapon but his fist, returned the compliment on the brute's nose, drawing in prize-ring parlance, "first blood." The rounds were continued thus for some time, to the accompaniment of snarls and growls that would have paralyzed the nerves of any ordinary man—Mr. Renshaw meanwhile backing slowly towards the open, which he at length reached, the bear close after him. Here the fight was renewed, with the advantage to Mr. Renshaw that he had picked up a stick wherewith he now pelted, pounded and prodded his antagonist without mercy. But the humanlike attitude of the creature as, standing erect, it "hit out with the right" while "guarding its eye with the left" was something marvellous. Thus the struggle continued, until induced, presumably by the whinings of her progeny (she was a female with two cubs) the bear beat a retreat into her lair, leaving her antagonist temporary victor. Mr. Renshaw waited for some time her further pleasure, but she declined, so, proceeding home he returned with a couple of his boys and a well charged musket. The bear, on their nearing the spot, reappeared with the evident intention to renew hostilities, but a discharge of buck shot at a point-blank range laid her low, and thus the combat ended. The animal weighed about 300 pounds. Mr. Renshaw got two gallons of oil out of the body and sold the skin to Mr. Tyson here for $15. During his time Mr. Renshaw has killed over twenty of these animals.

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Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays.	Miles from Victoria.	NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.
	Ar.	Ar.			Lv.	Lv.		
	4 00 pm	6 00 pm	1	VICTORIA	10 00 am	2 00 pm	1	
	4 07	6 07	2	RUSSELLA	9 53	1 53	2	
	4 12	6 12	3	BRYNMAWR	9 48	1 48	3	
	4 17	6 17	4	GLENTANA	9 43	1 43	4	
	4 22	6 22	5	GLEN MAIL	9 38	1 38	5	
	4 27	6 27	6	CEDAR HILL	9 33	1 33	6	
	4 32	6 32	7	MOSSLEY	9 28	1 28	7	
	4 37	6 37	8	MOSELAND	9 23	1 23	8	
	4 42	6 42	9	DUNCANS	9 18	1 18	9	
	4 52	6 52	11	COBBLE HILL	9 08	1 08	11	
	5 00	7 00	13	SHAWNIGAN	9 00	1 00	13	
	5 15	7 15	17	CHEMAINUS	8 45	12 45	17	
	5 35	7 35	23	OYSTER BAY	8 25	12 25	23	
	5 45	7 45	26	NANAIMO	8 15	12 15	26	
	6 45	8 45	74	WELLINGTON	7 15	11 15	74	
	Lv.	Lv.			Ar.	Ar.		

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

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9 15 pm Lv	Seattle	8 30 Lv 1 45 pm
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3 30 am Ar	Victoria	11 Lv 7 30 am

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For freight apply to 327 Market street.

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The Splendid New 5,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Monowai, Thursday, May 3rd, at 2 p. m. Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.
or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CONNON, Agent, Bank Square, Victoria

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

—AND—

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations etc., call upon or address

THOS. A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1105 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Wash.
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Pgt. and Pass. Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria ..... Tuesday, 1 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox ..... Wednesday, 1 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo ..... Friday, 1 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria ..... Saturday, 1 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or stateroom apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

Nice, New, Nobby SPRING SUITS. New Cut. New Patterns B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Tripoli, April 2.—Pabah, a former slave of Zebehr Pasha, with an army numbering 30,000, invaded the kingdom of Bornu, Central Soudan, and was opposed by the sultan of Bornu at the head of a large army. Both sides sustained heavy losses, and the sultans of Bornu and Pabah were killed, fighting desperately at the head of their troops.

Bornu is the most populous Mohammedan state in Central Soudan, and has 5,000,000 inhabitants. The majority of the inhabitants are of mixed negro and Arabic descent. The Bornu empire lies on the western and southern sides of Lake Chad, and is smaller than the state of Washington. The people are skilled artificers in pottery, metals and weaving. The sultan is an absolute monarch, and his capital city, Kuka, has about 45,000 inhabitants.

London, April 3.—The Times says the marriage of Miss Margot Tennant to Herbert Asquith, the home secretary, has been fixed to take place May 16.

Madrid, April 2.—The distress in the province of Andalusia is acute. At San Lucan a mob of people out of work pillaged bakeries. Riots have occurred at El Rica, in the province of Seville. The municipal authorities of the place appeased the mob by issuing 3,000 bread tickets. A mob of 3,000 people at Tarifa went to the town hall and demanded work in a most threatening manner. The authorities in the districts where the distress is most severely felt are doing their utmost to relieve their sufferings.

London, April 3.—In the Queen's bench division of the high court of justice to-day several addresses were delivered eulogistic of the late Lord Hannen, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. Mr. Frederick Andrew Inderwick, Q.C., in speaking of Lord Hannen's illness, said that during the sitting in Paris of the tribunal of arbitration, of which Lord Hannen was a member, he was attacked with a tumor, which, in spite of treatment, rapidly developed. Notwithstanding the great mental strain and physical sufferings to which his duties and his afflictions subjected him, he continued his active connection with the arbitration court till the end of its labors. His physical condition was never bettered from the time he was attacked with the tumor which ended his life.

Dublin, April 3.—At a meeting of the Parnell section of the Irish National party to-day Mr. John Redmond made a speech, in which he declared that home rule would be in no worse position than it is now if the Tories were to come into power to-morrow. A resolution was passed urging all the members of the Irish party to devote their energies to bringing about an early dissolution of parliament.

Lima, April 3.—Ex-President Caceres has been proclaimed dictator of Peru, the situation being that Peru just now has two presidents and a dictator. The congress and the people are hostile to Caceres, but the army is with him. He was one of the candidates for the presidency. The city is in possession of the troops who are supporting Caceres, and it is reported that Senor del Solar, the constitutional president, is a fugitive. The banks are closed and business is suspended. The soldiers are patrolling the streets.

St. Petersburg, April 3.—There has been much rioting among the students in Warsaw in consequence of the expulsion from the university of students suspected of nihilism. The disturbances were quelled by troops and many of the rioters were arrested. The university has been closed.

Brussels, April 5.—The new ministers addressed the chamber of representatives for the first time to-day. They announced the introduction of measures to protect agriculture. The Liberal members strongly protested against this part of the programme.

Paris, April 3.—Abbe Rebours, parish priest of the church of the Madeleine, died of pneumonia to-day. His system had been greatly shaken by the anarchist outrage when they exploded a bomb at the entrance of the church on March 15. He has been offered bishoprics several times, and had always refused the honors.

Much Dreaded Esquimalt.

Washington City, April 3.—The fortifications bill, as it came back to the senate committee, had added to it increased appropriations to the amount of $829,450, but not a cent for Puget Sound. While the British government, 10,000 miles away, sees the necessity of strongly fortifying the entrance to the straits of Fuca, the congress of the United States seems scarcely to know that there is such a place as Esquimalt, or that every dollar expended there is a menace to the cities on Washington's inland sea. The total amount of the bill as now prepared is $3,054,104, which is over $800,000 more than was appropriated in the same bill last year. The principal amounts added to the house bill are $226,000 for equipment and work at the Watervliet factory and $275,000 for the purchase or manufacture of eight, ten and twelve-inch guns.

His Intentions Were Good.

New York, April 3.—Miss Juliet Morgan, daughter of Millionaire J. Pierpont Morgan, is soon to wed William Pearson Hamilton, and in honor of the approaching event friends in all parts of the world are sending the young lady presents. Miss Morgan has among her admirers a wealthy Italian nobleman, who agrees with the Democrats in declaring the American tariff a menace to foreign industries. This nobleman wished to send Miss Morgan a handsome present in the shape of a bracelet set with rare and costly gems, but he did not wish to pay duty on the article. Accordingly he procured a copy of Moody's "Bible Characters," and in the centre of the book cut a hole large enough to receive the bracelet. Then the book was forwarded to the address of J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Morgan had no intimation of the coming of the bracelet until the customs officials notified him that they held the jewelry, which had been packed in such a way as to leave no doubt of the intention of the sender to smuggle it through the mail. Mr. Morgan had no wish to receive wedding presents in such a manner, but he wished to escape notoriety, and so arranged with Secretary Carlisle to have the bracelet released upon the payment of duty to the amount of $460. Mr. Morgan gave his cheque for that sum to-day and this evening his daughter received the Italian nobleman's present.

The Imperial House.

London, April 3.—In the house of commons, Sir Eustace Wilson, Conservative, asked whether the government had taken any measures to enforce the laws against fraudulent trading in America and other foreign imports.

Right Hon. Herbert Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, said the existing law was sufficient to prevent such fraud. Some producers, he said, ought to utilize their organizations in bringing evidence to the board of trade of any cases of fraud, thus enabling offenders to be successfully prosecuted.

The house, by a vote of 410 to 136, rejected a motion made by Sir A. K. Rollitt, Conservative, to appoint a committee to consider the rules of procedure of the house.

James Henry Dalziel, Liberal member for the Kirkaldy district, offered a motion in the house of commons to-day affirming the desirability of establishing a legislature for Scotland to deal with purely Scottish affairs.

John Herbert Lewis, Liberal member for the Flint district, moved an amendment that a legislature be established for Wales also.

Sir G. O. Trevelyan, secretary for Scotland, said that the government declined at present to go further than support the bill creating a Scotch standing committee, which he moved yesterday. He added that he intended personally to support Mr. Dalziel's motion, and the government left its followers free to exercise their own judgment in the matter.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Conservative leader, ridiculed the act of the secretary for Scotland in supporting the home rule motion, which was answerable for the bill to create a Scotch standing committee, on which the house had not yet acted.

Mr. Dalziel's motion was carried by a vote of 180 to 170.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the government leader, and the principal members of the cabinet, were absent during the debate.

Tortured to Death.

London, April 3.—The Frankfort Gazette publishes a story of the abominable cruelty practiced on a soldier at Padua, Italy. According to the Gazette a recruit named Evangelista reported himself as ill. His superior officer thought, or at least pretended to think, that he was shamming illness as an excuse to escape a rigid exercise. Evangelista was ordered to appear at the riding school, and staggered there in obedience to orders. He declared when there that he was so weak that he could not mount his horse, but his officer whipped him. He tried three times to mount, and each time he fell to the ground exhausted. As he was lying on the ground a horse was brought up and teased into kicking the prostrate recruit. Then in a playful mood the officers tossed buckets of water over him. He implored his tormenters to leave him alone, declaring that he was dying. His appeals, however, fell on deaf ears. The officers procured a rope, and this was tied to the arms of Evangelista. Then he was bumped up and down and otherwise maltreated until he appeared to be dead. Not satisfied with the torture they had inflicted upon the helpless recruit the officers caused him to be dragged by the heels to the barracks. He died this morning.

No Rain in Kansas.

Kansas City, April 3.—The Star prints special dispatches from many points in Kansas giving the condition of the wheat crop. The reports leave no room to doubt that the wheat plant on a large area is in a critical condition and in urgent need of rain. Fully 3,000,000 acres of the 4,500,000 in the state are suffering increasing impairment with every day of the present dry and windy weather. That part of the state west of Sumner county in the south and Republic country in the north, with the exception of eight or ten counties in the northwest, is in great need of rain and will probably not raise half a crop, if rain does not come this week.

To Beat the Hornet.

The following are the particulars of the sea-going topedo boat Forban, which is now being built at Havre by MM. Augustin Normand & Co., and which is designed to attain the extraordinary speed of 30 knots or 34 1-2 statute miles an hour. Length, 144 feet 3 inches; beam, 15 feet 3 inches; draught, 10 feet; displacement, 130 tons, indicated horse-power, 3200. The vessel will have twin screws, and will carry two torpedo ejectors and two 1.46 inch guns. The Forban will be by far the fastest boat afloat. The Chevalier, a torpedo boat of the same length, but of only 2700 indicated horse-power, was recently delivered by MM. Normand, and has attained a speed of 27.22 knots. The boilers which give these striking results are a specialty of the firm of Normand, and are, it is understood, to be adopted for the new torpedo boat destroyers Janus, Porcupine, and Lightning, under construction by Messrs. Palmer & Co., of Jarrow, and for the Rocket, Shark and Surly, under construction by Messrs. J. & G. Thomson, of Clydebank.

Draining Lake Copais.

The draining of Lake Copais has led to discoveries far beyond what was at first anticipated. Not only has an elaborate system of aqueducts been laid bare, of which we hope later to have full particulars, but in the bed of the lake traces of an ancient settlement have been found and according to the Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift the ground plan of a palace has been made out, which in main outline corresponds to that of Tiryns. Thus it seems that the myth of the flooding of the plain by Herakles corresponded to some actual fact. From the bed of the lake we may hope to recover traces of that ancient civilization to which we attach the name of the hitherto fabulous Minyae. To this race belonged the Argonauts, and, if recent theory be correct, the women hosts of the Amazons. This buried city has been kept intact from the chance marauder by the waters of the lake; we may, therefore, reasonably hope it will yield a rich treasure to the scientific explorer.

The Ranks Divided.

The government supporters in Delta are in a bad way. They can't find a candidate out of the number offering on which more than a small knot of the party can agree. In the vicinity of Cloverdale, half a dozen of the faithful want to bring out Mr. Punch, but the Delta folks say he might as well stay at home, as the government vote on the Delta would go against him. Mr. W. H. Ladner is willing to sacrifice himself for the well-being of his country, but, while it is admitted he would make a good run on the Delta, the Surrey people declare his chances would be nil outside the bounds of that municipality. On the other hand, the Surrey Davieites believe Mr. H. D. Bensen would be acceptable to the government supporters in that locality, but in view of the fact that Mr. Ladner is pretty certain to go it alone if left out of the nomination, a split in the Delta vote would be inevitable, and any chance of the election of either more remote than the north pole. Mr. John Kirkland, though willing to receive the nomination, is not pressing his claims very hard. He is not inclined to pledge himself to a blind support of the present administration, which the government nominee will have to do. He is not considered a very strong man by the faithful, and has not so many friends among the moving spirits as some of the less modest aspirants for political honors.

A convention was held at Cloverdale last Saturday for the purpose of settling on a candidate to run in the government interest, but it did not accomplish anything, owing to the differences of opinion above noted, and the fact that the Delta contingent was solid against Mr. Punch, while the Surrey delegates would not consent to throw him over. As the matter stands at present, Mr. Ladner is almost certain to stand, and, if his following can prevail upon him, Mr. Punch as well. In this case, Mr. Ladner will probably run as an out and out independent, prepared to throw his weight with the side that wins. The government ranks are not very strong, and it would be a real pity to have them shattered by this unique opposition among themselves.—Columbian.

"The Beauty"
Or having a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in the house is that you are prepared for the "worst," Croup or Cholera, the Pain Killer is a sovereign remedy. 25c Big Bottle.

Not So Young as He Used to Be.

He had been something of an athlete in his youthful days, but after he was married he stopped turning handsprings and confined his athletics to an occasional soiree with a sawbuck. He suddenly discovered the other day that his boys were outgrowing their short clothes. Following this discovery came the thought that they were nearing the lighting age of boyhood, and that if there were any inherited tastes for athletics latent within them, it was high time it was developed.

Without delay he fitted up a temporary gymnasium in the barn. The apparatus consisted entirely of a ladder suspended horizontally several feet above the floor. The boys watched the process of rigging it with a deal of unsuppressed excitement. When everything was ready he of course, thought he would "show off" a bit before the youngsters.

So he got on the ladder by way of the loft and soon was swinging from it, holding on to the round with both hands. The children laughed in glee, and emboldened by the success, he attempted to go farther, and he tried hanging head down from the ladder by his toes. Therein he made a fatal mistake, and soon discovered that the suppleness of youth had gone with the years. He got down all right, but he couldn't get back. He tried two or three times but it was no use. Then he got excited. His head was several feet from the floor, and he felt that if he fell he would surely break his neck. Meanwhile the blood was rushing to his head until he thought it would burst open. He shouted for the now terrified children to run for hay and pile it up below him, for he felt that he was going to fall. The children brought great armsful of hay and piled it on the floor, and just as his wife came running in through the barn door, attracted by the screaming, he fell. The dull sickening thud was somewhat deadened by the hay, but the athlete was beyond the reach of sound. He was almost black in the face, and it took several minutes of active work by his weeping wife to bring him back to consciousness.

He was stiff and sore the next day, and, though not sufficiently recovered to be able to go to the city, he managed to take down the horizontal ladder and place it in its former upright position in the corner of the barn. The boys will pick up their athletic knowledge without assistance from their father.

The gloomy fears and the weakness of soul, of which so many complain, would disappear if the blood were made healthy before it reaches the brain. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies and vitalizes the blood, and thus conduces to health of body and mind.

New Cables.

"If all goes well," says E. N. Vallon in the Philadelphia North American, "the speed of cabling across the Atlantic will be increased this year from eighteen words per minute to about twenty-seven words per minute. The Anglo-American Cable Company will lay a new Atlantic cable this spring, and the weight of its copper core will be about 650 pounds per nautical mile. Hitherto the copper cores of the Atlantic cable have weighed only 400 pounds per mile. The longest line of cable communication now open is covered in one hour in the notable case of a cablegram from Australia to New York announcing the hanging of a murderer. The distance by cable and land lines from New York to Nelson, New Zealand, is about 18,500 miles, and of this all but about 5,000 miles is cable. Communication between the two points is easily made in two hours. But for the necessary repetitions it could be to all intents and purposes instantaneous. The course of a dispatch from New York to Nelson is this: New York to Canso, Nova Scotia; to Pensance, England; to Lisbon, to Gibraltar; to the Island of Malta, in the Mediterranean; to Alexandria; to Suez, Egypt; to Arden, Arabia; to Bombay, to Madras; to Penang, in the Malay Peninsula; to Singapore, in the southern extremity of the peninsula; to Batavia, on the Island of Java; thence to Port Darwin, on the northern coast of Australia, thence to Sydney via Adelaide, thence to Nelson.

Malaria is one of the most insidious of health destroyers. Hood's Sarsaparilla counteracts its deadly poison and builds up the system.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION

Mortgagee's Land Sale.

SATURDAY, April 12, at noon.

I have been instructed to sell at my Salesrooms, Wharf Street, Victoria,

Under power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, registered in the Victoria Land Registry Office, in charge book, vol. 10, folio 417, No. 12,590 B, certain lands situate at Victoria West, and comprising all that piece, or parcel of land known as the south half of lot 11, being a subdivision of lots 18, 19, 20 and 21, of twenty-five acre tract, Constance Cove farm (section 10) Esquimalt District, according to map 243, there are two dwelling houses on said lands and the sale is subject to the present monthly tenancies thereof.

For further particulars apply to Davie, Pooley & Luxton, 47 Langley street, solicitors for the mortgagees, or to

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

mar31

POSTPONED

AUCTION

Monday, April 16th, 11 a.m.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate and the Victoria Theatre and Buildings.

I will sell by auction at my salesrooms, Wharf street, Victoria, by virtue of a certain mortgage dated August 3, 1888, and registered January 21, 1889, in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, and by virtue of a bill of sale dated 4th day of March, 1889, and registered in the said Land Registry Office on the 5th of March, 1889, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Victoria, B. C., and known and numbered as lot 411, according to the official map of Victoria City, on the corner of Douglas and View streets, together with that fine building erected thereon, viz:

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

and the buildings surrounding the same, consisting of four stores on Douglas stret, and two stores on View street. There are 24 fine rooms upstairs, several of which are en suite; also, all the furniture, fittings, scenery, stage effects and properties belonging to the Victoria Theatre Company, Limited.

The above premises will be sold subject to a mortgage dated December 23, 1884. Terms of sale, cash; ten per cent. on fall of hammer. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

FRIDAY, APRIL 6TH, AT 11 A.M.

TOBACCONISTS & STOREKEEPERS.

Stock in Trade of P. McDonald, Deceased.

I have been instructed to sell by auction at my salesrooms, Wharf Street, Victoria, a fine stock of first grade Cut and Ping Tobaccos, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes, Cigars, domestic and imported of best quality, Cigarettes of all brands, Snuffs, Matches, Show Cases, Scales, Tobacco Cutters, Furniture, etc, etc.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

ap13-td

Ladies,
Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 3 cents.
LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.
For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists Victoria. m-w-3t

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.
DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE
DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.
LANGLEY & CO., Victoria,
ly20 Agents for B.C.

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM
ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.
They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.
25 CENTS A BOX.
Ask Your Druggist For Them.

Fix this name indelibly in your memory
STAMINAL
STAMINAL
STAMINAL
STAMINAL
STAMINAL
and remember it is a Food and a Tonic combined.
For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

How Strange It Is
. . . . That most people
Value so little
The Money that they
Spend foolishly.
And at the same time
Begrudge every cent
Which purchases
A necessity.

Listen to This
Our Prices are as
Low and in most
Instances Lower
Than any Clothing
House in
The city.
Reliable Qualities,
Best Values.
In thinking over
Your wants
Remember
Cameron,
The One Price Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

WE HAVE THEM!
Nice Fresh Smoked Tongue
Swiss Cheese.
Edam Cheese.
Metwurst Sausages.
Brick Cream Cheese.
Erskine, Wall & Co.,
The Leading Grocers.

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN.)
Removed to 192 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road

SING KEE,
24 Herald Street. Victoria, B.C.
Intelligence Office.
All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at short est notice. Contracts taken m1-tf

THE GREAT

Hudyan.
This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.
Hudyan stops Premature discharge in 20 days.
Cures BEFORE LOST MANHOOD AFTER
Constipation, Dizziness, Failing Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private ailments.
Premature ness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.
The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made, it is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address
HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1032 Market St. San Francisco, Cal.
Corresponents.

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.

Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

WE CLAIM
To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.
To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.
F. W. Nolte & Co.,
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.
417 Hastings St., Vancouver.

Victoria City Electoral District.

The office of the Collector of Voters for Victoria City Electoral District will be open on and after Saturday, the 31st inst., at the Court House, in the Provincial Police Court Room; entrance at rear door of the Court House.

J. B. McKILLIGAN, Collector of Voters.

mar 30

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the matter of the "Winding up Act" and amending Acts; and in the matter of the "Victoria Iron Works Company, Limited."

By an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia dated 30th March, 1894, it was ordered that the above-named company be wound up by the said court under the provisions of the Winding up Act and amending Acts; and by the same order William Monteith, of the city of Victoria, was appointed official liquidator of the said company.

Dated 31st March, 1894.

DAVIE, POOLEY & LUXTON, Solicitors for the Petitioners.

m31-1w

S. A. STODDART
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25,
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Nickle Alarm Clocks $1.10.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE.
120 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. v12-tf

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Plans and specifications for certain alterations and repairs to City Hall can be seen at the office of Mr. E. Mallandaine, architect, where tenders will be received until Monday noon, 9th April. Tenders can also be sent in separately for the erection of a Morgue for the City.

Five per cent. of amount of the proposed contract must accompany each tender, and will be returned, as usual, to unsuccessful bidders.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

(Sd.) E. MALLANDAINE, Architect.

City Hall, Victoria, March 30th, 1894 ap2

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

Aluminum Alloy Composite
HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO
Iron, Steel and Brass Founders
2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 20 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal pull, sound, and not crystallizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.
Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, revolutions considered an impossibility.
Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.
Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.
The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

Legislative Electorates and Election Act, 1894

VICTORIA CITY ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be registered as Voters under the provisions of the above Act, in order have their names inserted in the Register of Voters for the Victoria City Electoral District, must apply forthwith to the Collector of Voters at his office in the Court House, Victoria, where forms of application may be filled up.

British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in the Province of British Columbia for twelve months and in the said Electoral District for two months immediately previous to the date of application, and not being disqualified by any law in force in this Province are qualified to be registered.

Forms of application may be obtained at the office of the Collector, Court House Victoria.

Victoria, March 31, 1894.

J. B. McKILLIGAN, Collector of Voters.

ap2-tf

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

C. P. R. ANNUAL MEETING.

First Time in the History of the Line Decreased Receipts are Reported.

Contributing Causes—Chiefly Low Prices of Wheat—Outlook However Bright.

Montreal, April 4.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific railway company to-day all the proceedings were unanimous.

The report for 1893 shows gross earnings, $20,962,317; expenses, $13,220,901; net earnings, 7,714,416; interest from deposits and loans, $209,862; fixed charges, $533,887; surplus for the year after the payment of dividends, $337,682; accumulated surplus, $7,261,213; decrease in deposits, including interest earned, $672,672; land sales, 10,748 acres for $352,847; townsite sales above expenses, $15,234.

The directors say the past year opened unfavorably, a closely following series of snow storms with unusually cold weather made working difficult and expensive and the earnings suffered in consequence. The directors hoped the loss for the first quarter would be made up later, but the extraordinary decline in the price of wheat and the trade depression on the Pacific coast had caused a loss during the last two months of the year, and a decrease in the earnings has to be reported for the first time.

The extreme depression in the United States made itself felt here and travel was much reduced. A large amount of wheat is still in the hands of the farmers or in the elevators waiting for a favorable turn of the market, which is all that is necessary to bring business. The losses have been entirely west of the great lakes, the company's eastern lines showing increased earnings. The Soo line and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic are suffering in common with all the American lines west of the great lakes from the extraordinary depression there, but both are now showing improvement. Wooden bridges to the number of 537 were replaced by permanent work during the year, and 188 miles of main line relaid, heavy rails replacing lighter rails, which was utilized elsewhere. Heavy expenditures for improvements are nearly at an end. Timber bridges remaining after the present year are mostly of such a character that replacement may be spread over a number of years. The sum of $1,612,654 was required this year for bridges, improvements to the permanent way, rolling stock, equipment, terminals, etc.

No new lines are contemplated beyond the completion of the Revelstoke and Temiscamingue branches, which are both well advanced. Owing to the unfavorable lookout in business expenditures for improvements, etc., were curtailed, and an issue of £1,320,000 preference stock was sufficient instead of £1,600,000 authorized. The directors recommended that after the present year, the half yearly dividends hitherto paid in February and August, be paid in April and October, so the results of each year may be definitely ascertained before the dividend declared for the last half of the year, and the books can be closed at the same time for dividends on common and preference stocks and the annual meeting.

The report further says: It would be idle to attempt to forecast the results of the present year. There is no financial trouble in Canada, nor sign of any, but so long as the abnormally low prices for grain continue, everybody engaged in trade will naturally keep on the safe side, and there will be no marked development in traffic. There are, however, indications of improvement in other directions. Fortunately, your company has been able to make ample provision against such a state of affairs; it is in a position to withstand a long period of depression if need be, without inconvenience. Notwithstanding unsatisfactory traffic receipts, the company's position at the end of the year was exceedingly good. Station balances, accounts receivable, cash and treasury assets after proving current liabilities, accrued and fixed charges and dividends payable in February on ordinary stock and April 1 on preference stock, exceeded the accumulated surplus. While the utmost economy in working is constantly sought, your directors are unable to see anything in the situation and prospects to justify any temporary saving at the expense of the safety and efficiency of the railway, savings which are usually found expensive in the end, and the property has therefore been maintained in excellent condition throughout.

As to the land sales the report says: The company's lands are seldom sold to new immigrants, but generally to those who have already established themselves on free homesteads, and who on account of their improved conditions are able to increase their holdings by the purchase of adjoining railway lands. Therefore an unfavorable season in agriculture is sure to be unfavorable as regards land sales. Established farmers have had little money to spare for lands during the past year, and sales have consequently been light and receipts on the townsites have likewise suffered. Although the year was not a good one for the farmer in view of the very low prices for grain, there is little ground for sensational reports which have been occasionally published concerning the situation. They are at least as prosperous in the agricultural districts as elsewhere in the world, and more prosperous than the majority. It should be remembered that although the price of wheat in the world's markets has never been so low, farmers have on several occasions received no more for wheat than at present, for the reason that the cost of transportation has been greatly reduced in late years. At the same time the purchasing power of money has largely increased, and there is no more reason now than there ever was to be doubtful of the future of agriculture.

In respect to the fertility of the soil and the cost of production and transportation, the Canadian Northwest is not inferior to any of the large wheat producing regions of the world, and the quality of its wheat is superior to any other; the successful outcome of its competition cannot therefore be doubted.

Resolutions were passed authorizing the expenditure of capital for the following purposes: Permanent bridges and the improvement of the roadway, $714,965; stations and other facilities for traffic, and additional fencing, $145,230; Montreal and terminals, $137,150; substitution of heavy rails for lighter, representing a difference in weights, $875,000; steamer for local Pacific coast service, $195,000; for acquiring proportional interest in Soo line sleeping cars, $125,000; for other rolling stock and equipment, $250,000; total, $1,612,345. The old board is re-elected, and at a subsequent meeting of the board the old officers were re-elected.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

IGNORANT OF SLANG.

Tacoma, April 3.—The funniest letter yet received in reply to the humorous item published in the West Coast Lumberman that two men of ample means, Messrs. Jackson and Corbett, were looking for a mill site came to-day from Milford, Del. It read as follows:

Milford, Del., March 27, 1894.

Washington Athletic Club, Tacoma, Wash.:

In the West Coast Lumberman I find an article stating that two gentlemen are looking for a site for a mill. I have just such a site if you desire to come east. My mill is situated in the great peach belt of Delaware, within a hundred feet of the Pennsylvania railroad, and the river running right up to the mill. Our country abounds in pine, gum and oak timber. This is a most excellent chance for a box or basket factory or flour mill. My mill is running as a saw and planing mill. I will sell cheap, as I am growing old and do not care to continue in the business. If you desire any further particulars let me hear from you.

Very respectfully,
H. BARBER.

LACROSSE.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Vancouver club have elected the following officers: Hon. president, D. Oppenheimer; president, C. M. Beecher; first vice-president, Wm. Brown; second vice-president, C. D. Rand; secretary, George Bartley; treasurer, J. T. Fagan; executive committee, the executive officers and Messrs. S. Oppenheimer, J. D. Hall, A. Larwell, J. Scott; delegates to the annual convention, E. A. Quigley, A. Larwell and J. D. Hall.

THE BOYS AT 'FRISCO.

San Francisco, April 4.—The second game of lacrosse between the Island and the Mainland teams from British Columbia will be played at the Recreation grounds at the fair this afternoon. To-morrow afternoon the local team will measure sticks with a team selected from the visiting players.

The Popular Remedy.

Every cough and cold can be speedily and effectually cured if promptly treated by the use of Atwood's Cough Cure, which is steadily gaining the appreciation of the public.

By the timely and regular use of this valuable specific, the assailed functions of the throat and lungs are quickly restored to healthy vitality and the seeds of what might prove permanent and fatal, annihilated.

Testimonials to its healing powers are being received daily and will be gladly shown to anyone by the proprietors.

The cough remedy is sold by all druggists.

R. J. W. Atwood & Co., 68 Douglas street, Victoria, sole manufacturers.

Brief Locals.

—It is understood that the assignees of Green, Worlock & Co., have decided to call a meeting of creditors as requested and to make a full explanation of all matters.

—News was received late this afternoon of the death of C. Galloway, at the ripe known hotel keeper of Hope, at the ripe age of 78. He was a '58er, and was formerly a partner of J. Johnston, bookseller and stationer of this city, away back in the stirring times of the Cariboo rush and the Kootenay excitement.

—Maxwell Gray, the author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," is the non de plume of Mary Gleed Tuttlett. She is the daughter of a physician who lives in Newport, on the Isle of Wight, where she was born. Her desire for knowledge was remarkable, and her love of study impaired her health so seriously that in recent years she has been a great invalid. It is reported that she is improving, however, and will, doubtless, be able to resume her literary labors.—Chicago Journal.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The trial of the action of Wolley vs. Lowenberg, Harris & Co., was concluded to-day and judgment given for the plaintiff.

Shortly after ten this morning Mr. Justice Walkem took his seat on the bench and commenced his charge to the jury, which lasted upwards of two hours. He commenced by saying that the trial had been carried on by the counsel in a decorous manner and that no feelings had been unduly hurt. His lordship then went into the evidence very fully and concluded by putting to the jury questions set out below. The jury then retired and after about an hour's absence came in with their verdict and in reply to the registrar's question, "Have you agreed on a verdict?" Mr. Johnstone, the foreman, replied, "We have,' and handed the questions and answers to Mr. Coombe who read them out thus:

1. Did Mr. Snowden, as a member of the defendant's firm, give the plaintiff reason to believe, and to rely on that belief, that the defendants were acting as agents for him (the plaintiff) in the negotiations that led to the loan mentioned in the pleadings being made?

Answer: Yes.

2. Did Mr. Snowden, as such member of the firm, before, or at the time, the loan was completed and the money paid over, show the plaintiff, or inform him of, the valuation of the land in question which had been made by Messrs. Shotbolt and Baker?

Answer: No.

3. Did the plaintiff, if he saw or knew of the valuation, accept that valuation and make the loan in consequence of it?

Answer: No.

4. Did the defendants adopt that valuation, as the correct valuation, without further enquiry?

Answer: Yes.

5. If they did so, did they in doing so, use due skill and diligence as valuators in arriving at the value of the land in question as security for the loan?

Answer: No.

6. Did Mr. Snowden state to the plaintiff that the land was first class security for the contemplated loan, and, bearing in mind that the loan was for three years, was such statement true?

Answer: Mr. Snowden did so state, and such statement was not true.

7. Did Mr. Snowden state to the plaintiff that Mr. Hodge, the intending borrower, was a thrifty, hard-working man, and if so was the statement true and had Mr. Snowden good reason for making it?

Answer: To the first part of the question, yes; to the second and third parts, no.

8. Were the statements made by Mr. Snowden as to the value of the security and the character of the intending borrower based upon personal knowledge?

Answer: No.

9. Were such statements made recklessly?

Answer: Yes.

10. Did Mr. Snowden, on behalf of his firm as agents for the plaintiff, advise him to accept the investment, and did the plaintiff act solely on that advice?

Answer: Yes.

11. Has plaintiff been paid anything on account of principal and interest on his mortgage?

Answer: One year's interest.

12. Has he endeavored to sell the mortgaged premises, and, if so, has he been able to realize any sum therefor?

Answer: To the first part, yes; to the second, no.

13. In any event, if it be decided that the mortgage shall be transferred to the defendants, what damages is the plaintiff entitled to?

Answer: To the amount of the principal, $5,500, with the interest due and payable thereon.

MATTHEW T. JOHNSTON,
Foreman of the Jury.

Mr. Bodwell—I move for judgment.

Mr. McColl asked that judgment be not delivered at once.

His lordship said unless some good reason were adduced to the contrary he would give his judgment at once. He then gave judgment for the plaintiff in accordance with the jury's verdict and for costs and certified for a special jury.

His lordship then thanked the jury for the close attention they had given to the proceedings in this trial, one of the most important trials that have taken place here for years he said. He then went on to say that the verdict would be a practical instruction to brokers and that a farm should be valued not according to boom prices but according to what could be made out of it by honest toil and as to what would be a proper response to labor. In discharging the jury his lordship told them their verdict agreed with what he himself thought about the case and that it was common sense. The trial lasted five days and all that the skill and eloquence of counsel could do was done on both sides. The plaintiff's case was taken by Mr. Bodwell, who was ably assisted both in the preparation of his brief and at the trial by Mr. Archer-Martin, late of Winnipeg. A. J. McColl, Q.C., and Robert Cassidy acted for the defendants.

The divisional court, consisting of Justices McCreight and Drake, this morning heard the appeal in Sehl vs. Bornstein from the order of Mr. Justice Crease of 19th February, 1894. Substituted service was ordered on the ground that the defendant had left the jurisdiction in order to evade service of process. An appearance was entered under protest by S. Perry Mills. This appearance was set aside by Mr. Justice Crease (on a motion by the defendant to set aside the order for substituted service) on the ground that Mr. Mills had entered the appearance without any instructions from the defendant and from this order the defendant now appeals. The court upheld the order for substituted service but held that Mr. Mills was right in entering the appearance in the first place. No costs. S. Perry Mills for appellant and F. B. Gregory for respondent.

Discussing fashions in food, a London print tells us of some famous modern confections, notably one, a vast block of clear ice lighted by electricity and containing oranges filled with different ices, the whole shining in rainbow colors, "a veritable triumph of culinary art in this last decade of the century."

Goldwin Smith, writing of the great English universities and the celibacy condition of the followships, advances a novel explanation of certain religious preferences, thus: "The retention of celibacy, indeed, had another and curious effect on specially clerical and religious natures: combined with the mediaeval character of the buildings and associations it had a tendecy to revive the work, and thus Oxford produced Newman," et al.

NATIONAL MILLS,
OUTER WHARF.

TRY
Our Special
CHOP FEED
$20.00 per ton.
The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.
125 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA B.C.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—J Y Jackson, Mrs Smith, J M Morris, De Comstock, Mrs Armstrong, C H Gibbons, Miss Dawson, Capt Thain, W C Cooper, J G Gram, J S Glover, Mrs P Legault, Mrs A Cunningham, Miss Cryderman, Isabella Watson, A Heath, A Donaldson, Mrs Herring, Mrs Comstock, Miss Cambie, Capt Arthur, Capt Owens, Miss B Woodward, J C Douglas, F Fraser, Miss Inclair, Rev Chan Sing Kee, Miss Nell, J Wosseel, J W Ledingham, P Ellver, H S Jefferson, Alex Vye, John Hendry, A J Bassham, W Briggs, Mrs Owens, Capt Tatlow, J McMartin, S Pfeffers, Rev G B Proulx, Rev J E Gardner, G T Emory, Fred M Ferris.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—G E Ames, E W Ruff, May Thompson, Eugene Crocker and wife, S D Manson, Joe Curran, C D Matchens and wife, Miss M Matchens, Frank Thompson, W Hyland, L Manson, P Nelson, Chas Thompson and wife, G F Borden, J F Brown.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—E G Dunn & Co, E G Prior & Co, order J R, E B Marvin, J Piercy & Co, B Williams, D Spencer, S Leiser, G T Corbett, R Maynard, W J Jeffree, J Horner, Cockrane & M, Langley & Co, Lenz & Leiser, S H E Co, J Earsman, R P Rithet, W & J Wilson, Canada Paint Co, Capt A M Jones, Dom Cartage Co, E Wall & Co, Hallet & Jackson, R M Smith & Co, Wm Beach, Wm Blackie, Dom Exp Co.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—Stuart Lowthwaite & Co, Albert Miller, Brackman & Ker, Lenz & Leiser, Thos Earle, Nanaimo Elec Lt Wks, Yale & B, J Peterson, L C Leonard, J B Taylor.

To restore grey hair to its natural color as in youth, cause it to grow abundant and strong, there is no better preparation than Hall's Hair Renewer.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum sold druggists.

"When I was a Boy,"

Writes Postmaster J. C. Woonson, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other medicines a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

THE NEW LINE

Of Life Insurance,
Or Natural Premium.

Which is the better and cheaper form? The old line or the new?

Massachusetts Benefit Life Association

Has written in the first fifteen years of its history four times as much insurance as the Mutual Life; seven times as much as the New York Life in the corresponding period, without any foreign business. Only first-class risks. Full security with the government. 10,000 members. $125,000,000 insurance in force. $9,000,000 paid in losses $2,000,000 cash surplus. All policies are incontestable after three years. Insured may at any time after one year apply his dividends to the payment of his premiums, or draw them in cash. There is no restriction upon residence or travel. You may collect one half the face of your policy in cash in case of permanent disability.

Agents wanted, to whom good terms will be given. Apply by mail to

G. G. RIGGER,
mr24 Provincial Manager, Vancouver, B.C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED WHOLE TENDERS

Will be received until 3 p.m., Monday, April 9th, next, by the undersigned for the erection of a brick and stone gymnasium for the City of Victoria, to be built at the Central School.

A deposit in the form of a marked cheque payable to the order of the City Treasurer for the sum of 5 per cent. of the amount of tender, must accompany each and every tender, otherwise it will not be entertained to insure consideration.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. C. EWART,
Architect,
Office, Room 17, Duck Block. ap2

To Strengthen up After Sickness
TAKE
Johnston's
Fluid Beef

It is stimulating and nourishing and it contains all the elements of Prime Beef in an easily digestible form.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF,
LIMITED.

Agricultural Implements.
Builders Hardware.
Paints and Oils.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Priestley's
Cravenettes

Ladies who dress well are now wearing these waterproof goods for cloaks, wraps and all over garments. No other material is so satisfactory. They are Rainproof, Porous, Durable, Stylish, Healthy, Comfortable. When asking for them ladies should be sure to say "Priestley's Cravenettes." 7

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NOTE THE COMPARISON.

The Old Fashioned Tub and Pail.	The Tub and Pail of the Day.
Heavy and cumbersome.	Light and neat.
Leakage by shrinkage and swelling.	Leakage impossible, being impervious to moisture and temperature.
Its very life depending upon a couple of iron hoops liable at any moment to come off.	No hoops on the new article nor none required.

The New Kind is made by.....
Insist on your Grocer having it.
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WHOLESALE PRICES
DIRECT TO PURCHASERS.
They are THE BEST Ever Offered

You will save fifty per cent. by sending for them. Why not deal direct and get the Best Stock at Best Prices and in Best Condition?

PRAIRIE QUEEN NURSERY, HENRY W. ASH, Prop., West Union, Iowa.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,
R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.

Victoria, B.C., March 16, 1894.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned Dentists, agree to close our offices on Saturdays at 1 o'clock p.m. from the 1st of April to the 1st of October inclusive: A. C. WEST, LEWIS HALL, A. R. BAKER, T. J. JONES, W. J. QUINLAN, A. E. VERRINDER, S. G. CLEMENCE, H. B. FINDLEY, E. R. PARKER, T. H. HARTMAN.

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Asbestos Pipes
ARRIVED AT.....
Morris'..
The Leading Tobacconist.
COLONIST BLOCK.

NOTICE.

First Street, between King's Road and Bay Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
mr31-tf City Engineer.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. J. STODDART, Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Has Removed to
88 Douglas Street.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Seal Skins for Sale.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon, 9th inst., for 315 seal skins now on board the schooner Henrietta.

The highest or any other tender not necessarily accepted.

By order of the Admiralty Court.

J. C. PREVOST,
ap12-5t Registrar.